

ON SOME AUSTRALIAN GALERUCIDES (COLEOPTERA, CHRYSOMELIDAE).

By ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S.

(Sixty text-figures.)

[Read 26th September, 1923.]

The Galerucides have been more neglected than any other subfamily of the Australian Chrysomelidae, and this is somewhat remarkable, in consideration of the destructiveness of many of the species, and the ease with which they may be obtained. Here I purpose dealing only with *Monolepta* and the allied genus or subgenus *Candezea*.

MONOLEPTA.

This genus is abundantly represented in most parts of Australia, and all the species are leaf- or flower-eaters, some being serious pests, such as *M. australis* to a great variety of plants in New South Wales and Queensland, and *M. divisa* to the grapevine in New South Wales and South Australia. Some of the species vary in colour to a certain extent, and the patterns in degree; the infuscation of the antennae and legs also varies; not much dependence is to be placed upon the colours of the metasternum and abdomen, as these often vary, on the same species, from entirely pale to entirely black. The under surface and legs are usually more or less pubescent; the upper surface is usually glabrous, except that there are frequently a few short hairs or setae at the sides of the elytra near apex; also each hind angle of the prothorax, on many species, has a fairly long hair or seta, but it is so often abraded or obscured that it appears undesirable to note it in descriptions. There is usually a groove between the eyes, usually deep and gently curved, sometimes foveate in the middle; usually in front of its middle there is a small depression (often triangular) bounded on each side by a small elevation or subtubercular swelling. The eyes are usually of large size and with well-defined facets, but when, owing to the shrinkage of their contents, the facets are whitish, they appear to be larger than on specimens whose eyes are normally black. The prothorax usually has a well-defined transverse median depression, but it is often enfeebled or interrupted in the middle; usually the punctures are smaller within the depression than on the adjacent parts. On pale species the inner margins of the elytral epipleurae are nearly always narrowly black or deeply infuscated, although the black part is invisible from above, and is difficult to see when the metasternum is also black; when the hind tarsi are pale their extreme base is usually black. Practically the only distinguishing feature between *Monolepta* and *Candezea*, as regarded by Blackburn was the length of the elytral

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epipleurae; if these are suddenly narrowed and vanish before the middle, he referred the species to *Monolepta*; if they continued well beyond the middle of the abdomen he considered it a *Candezeia*, and in this I have usually followed him. Jacoby considered that several species standing in *Monolepta* should be transferred to *Candezeia*, although he did not specify such species by name; to see the epipleurae clearly the insect must be examined on its back, and there are so many more or less intermediate species that the validity of the latter genus is open to doubt. On many species there is a vague impression across the basal third of elytra, sometimes accentuated by a feeble swelling on each side near the scutellum, but it is so feeble that it cannot be usefully employed in descriptions. Owing to the frequent postmortem contractions of the abdomen, it is often difficult to decide as to whether a shallow subapical depression or fovea is an indication of sex or not; but the male often has a deep narrow impression on each side of the median third at apex. The combined length of the second and third joints of antennae is usually slightly more or slightly less than the fourth, but sometimes they are less than half its length; the third is usually slightly longer than the second, but its apex on many species is oblique, so that from some directions it appears to be slightly shorter; the apical joint is usually wider than deep, so that its width varies with the point of view—from the side it sometimes appears to be very narrow, with the apical half incurved. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is always long, being at least almost as long as the rest combined, up to fully twice their length, but it sometimes varies slightly in length sexually. There are many other pale species before me, but as they are usually represented by single specimens, without very distinctive characters, it was not considered advisable to name them; some dark species, and others that are certainly distinct, but whose antennae or tarsi were damaged, were also passed over.

It is difficult to give a satisfactory table of the species, as the structural distinctions are usually of a comparative nature (as the proportions of certain joints of the antennae and tarsi), and moreover, some are sexually variable; the markings also vary considerably in extent and definition, and the shades of colour depend to a certain extent on the method of preservation. As a partial aid to identification, however, the species have been divided into groups according to their usual colours and markings. Where the species is unknown to me, in nature, this is indicated by an asterisk (*).

Group 1. Prothorax and elytra entirely pale (the extreme inner margins of the epipleurae usually excepted; the suture is also sometimes narrowly infuscated, and occasionally the elytra appear infuscated posteriorly, owing to the black of the wings showing through).

abundans Lea.
alba Lea.
albinervosa Lea.
albipennis Lea.
angustifusca Lea.
basiceps Lea.
**brevior* Blackb.
cognata Blackb.
cribriceps Lea.
cribrosa Lea.
cryptomela Lea.
**debilis* Blackb.
depressa Lea.

dilutior Blackb.
ersanguis Lea.
flavoangusta Lea.
fragilis Lea.
foveiceps Lea.
foveiventris Lea.
fumaticornis Blackb.
hypomela Lea.
**impressa* Weise.
incisiventris Lea.
**incomita* Weise.
inconspicua Blackb.
indistincta Lea.

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**incomta* Weise.
inconspicua Blackb.
indistincta Lea.

**ingenua* Weise.
integr collaris Lea.
metasternalis Lea.
minetes Lea.
nitida Lea.
obscuripes Lea.
orthodoxa Lea.
pachycera Lea.
pallens Lea.
pallidula Lea.
phanophila Lea.

picticollis Blackb., var.
 **pubipennis* Weise.
 **scutellata* Jac.
 **simulatrix* Blackb.
sordidula Blackb.
stenocera Lea.
subvigilans Lea.
tarsalis Blackb.
tasmaniensis Lea.
tropica Lea.
vigilans Lea.

Group 2. *Prothorax* entirely pale, *elytra* entirely dark.

abaceta Lea.
albicollis Lea.
antennalis Lea.
benallae Blackb.
 **blanda* Weise.
cribripennis Lea.
 **croceicollis* Germ.
erythroderes Lea.
femoralis Allard.
 (*nigricornis* Blackb.)
interrupta Lea.
irrasa Lea.
 **lebiaeformis* Boi.

**meyricki* Blackb.
minuscula Lea.
modesta Blackb.
monobia Lea.
 **nitidipennis* Lea.
 (*melancholica* Blackb., n.pr.)
 **occidentalis* Blackb.
ordinaria Blackb.
pallidicollis Lea.
pictifrons Blackb.
soror Lea.
trichoptera Lea.

Group 3. *Prothorax* entirely pale, *elytra* with distinct markings (some species with the markings consisting of sutural infuscations might almost be referred to Group 1).

abaceta Lea, var.
australis Jac.
 (*rosea* Blackb.)
biguttigera Blackb.
bivittialba Lea, ♀.
caviventris Lea.
 **contempta* Weise.
costipennis Lea, forms 2, 3 and 4.
dimidiata Jac.
dispar Lea, in part.
divisa Blackb.
elytrura Blackb.
 **eyrensis* Blackb.
fasciculata Lea.
 **fibularis* Weise.
flavoinclusa Lea.
flavosuturalis Lea.
froggatti Blackb.
 **haemorrhoidalis* Fab.
heterodoxa Lea.
 **humeralis* Weber.
 **instabilis* Weise.

intertincta Blackb.
laticollis Lea.
leptospermi Lea.
 (*trifasciata* Lea, n.pr.)
melanostetha Lea.
 **mimetica* Weise.
 **nebulosa* Weise.
octonotata Lea.
polluta Lea.
 **pubescens* Weise.
 **quadripunctata* Fab.
 **quinguemaculata* Weise.
rubrofasciata Lea.
semiflava Lea.
 **sparsipennis* Blackb.
substriata Lea.
subsuturalis Blackb.
subtricolor Lea.
 (*tricolor* Blackb., n.pr.)
suturalis Boi.
tepperi Blackb.
terminalis Weise.

**ingenua* Weise.
integr collaris Lea.
metasternalis Lea.
minetes Lea.
nitida Lea.
obscuripes Lea.
orthodoxa Lea.
pachycera Lea.
pallens Lea.
pallidula Lea.
phanophila Lea.

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tarsalis Blackb.
tasmaniensis Lea.
tropica Lea.
vigilans Lea.

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 (*tricolor* Blackb., n.pr.)
suturalis Boi.
tepperi Blackb.
terminalis Weise.

**tetrastictoptera* Lea.

(*quadrimaculata* Jac., n.pr.)

trimorpha Lea, forms 1 and 2.

variegata Blackb.

virgata Lea.

Group 4. *Prothorax* of two colours.

aberrans Lea.

acaciae Lea.

**ambigua* Weise.

arida Lea.

bivitticollis Lea.

castigata Lea.

(*marginicollis* Lea, n.pr.)

costipennis Lea, form 1.

**descripta* Weise.

**dorsalis* Weise.

fasciatiennis Blackb.

**figurata* Weise.

implicata Blackb.

var. *extrema* Blackb.

intricata Lea.

laterivaria Lea.

medioflava Lea.

megalops Lea.

**patagiata* Weise.

picticollis Blackb.

var. *melanoptera* Lea.

**signifera* Weise.

sordidula Blackb., var.

trimorpha Lea, form 3.

trivitticollis Lea.

**typographica* Weise.

(*hieroglyphica* Jac.)

vittimedia Lea.

**vittulata* Weise.

Group 5. *Prothorax* and *elytra* entirely dark.

dolichognatha Lea.

germari Jac.

inflata Lea.

mediofusca Lea.

**nigricollis* Weise.

ovata Lea.

parvonigra Lea.

picticollis Blackb., var.

**punctigera* Weise.

quaesita Blackb.

submetallica Lea.

usitata Lea.

Group 6. *Prothorax* entirely dark, *elytra* of two colours.

**albotincta* Blackb.

angulata Blackb.

bivittialba Lea.

dispar Lea, in part.

minima Allard.

(*alpina* Blackb.)

Notes on the above Groups.

M. melanocephala Fab., of Masters' Catalogue has been transferred to *Agelastica*.

M. simulatrix Blackb., was described as "*fusca*," but in Blackburn's table was referred to AA, BB, "*Elytra* testaceous, or reddish, or brownish-testaceous."

Some specimens of *M. arida* Lea have very faint prothoracic markings, and might be regarded as belonging to Group 3.

Regarding *Candezea* as a section of *Monolepta*, its Australian species would be distributed as follows:—

Group 1.

palmerstoni Blackb.

parvopunctata Lea.

rudis Lea.

setipennis Lea.

stenopleura Lea.

tetrasticta Lea, var.

Group 2.

inermicollis Lea.

lata Lea, var.

**tetrastictoptera* Lea.

(*quadrimaculata* Jac., n.pr.)

trimorpha Lea, forms 1 and 2.

variegata Blackb.

virgata Lea.

Group 4. *Prothorax* of two colours.

aberrans Lea.

acaciae Lea.

**ambigua* Weise.

arida Lea.

bivitticollis Lea.

castigata Lea.

(*marginicollis* Lea, n.pr.)

costipennis Lea, form 1.

**descripta* Weise.

**dorsalis* Weise.

fasciatiennis Blackb.

**figurata* Weise.

implicata Blackb.

var. *extrema* Blackb.

intricata Lea.

laterivaria Lea.

medioflava Lea.

megalops Lea.

**patagiata* Weise.

picticollis Blackb.

var. *melanoptera* Lea.

**signifera* Weise.

sordidula Blackb., var.

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trivitticollis Lea.

**typographica* Weise.

(*hieroglyphica* Jac.)

vittimedia Lea.

**vittulata* Weise.

Group 5. *Prothorax* and *elytra* entirely dark.

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germari Jac.

inflata Lea.

mediofusca Lea.

**nigricollis* Weise.

ovata Lea.

parvonigra Lea.

picticollis Blackb., var.

**punctigera* Weise.

quaesita Blackb.

submetallica Lea.

usitata Lea.

Group 6. *Prothorax* entirely dark, *elytra* of two colours.

**albotincta* Blackb.

angulata Blackb.

bivittialba Lea.

dispar Lea, in part.

minima Allard.

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Group 2.

inermicollis Lea.

lata Lea, var.

Group 3.

<i>bimaculata</i> Jac.	<i>leai</i> Blackb.
(<i>sculpta</i> Blackb.)	<i>maculipennis</i> Lea.
<i>bimaculinigra</i> Lea.	<i>melanocera</i> Lea.
* <i>bovilli</i> Blackb.	<i>sculptipennis</i> Lea.
<i>decipiens</i> Lea.	<i>seminigra</i> Lea.
<i>distincta</i> Lea.	<i>tetrasticta</i> Lea.
<i>lata</i> Lea.	

Group 4.

<i>avicenniae</i> Lea, in part.	<i>ziczac</i> Lea.
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Group 6.

avicenniae Lea, in part.

Regarding *Morphosphaera cincta* Blackb. as a *Monolepta*, it would belong to Group 3; of *Luperus australis* Jac. and *L. piceomarginatus* Jac., so regarded, the former would belong to Group 5, the latter to Group 3. The species of *Luperodes* recently named by Weise would be distributed as follows:—*L. gregalis* and *L. parilis* to Group 1; *L. epipleuralis* to Group 3; *L. aethiops*, *L. humilis* and *L. procerulus* to Group 5; and *L. bilineatus* and *L. tantulus* to Group 6.

MONOLEPTA SORDIDULA Blackb.

In the description of this species only the antennae (after the first three joints) were noted as being infuscated, but (as with almost all the pale species) the extreme edge of each of the elytral epipleurae is more or less deeply infuscated or black; the narrow infuscation on some specimens is confined to about the basal half, but on some it extends to near the apex; on many specimens the elytra appear to be infuscated on and about the apical slope, but this is due to the dark wings partly showing. The under surface is often entirely pale, but frequently is infuscated, the infuscation varying in intensity and extent; on many the abdomen is quite black; on Tasmanian specimens the abdomen is black, and metasternum almost so, with the suture and scutellum also infuscated. The pronotum on some specimens has five feeble infuscations: one in the middle of the base, the others in a semicircle about it; the infuscations are on faint elevations (these can often be traced on an entirely pale surface) due to sparsity of punctures; on two specimens (from Sydney) the infuscations appear as distinct spots. The punctures of the upper surface are comparatively coarse and slightly rugose; the elytra from some directions appear to have feeble remnants of striation. On several pairs, taken *in cop.*, the male has the basal joint of the hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined, on the female it is slightly shorter than them. It is one of the comparatively few widely distributed species, occurring in Queensland (Cairns, Gympie and Mount Tambourine), New South Wales (Dorriggo, Sydney, Galston, Jenolan and Mittagong), South Australia (Mount Lofty), Tasmania (Wilmot, Strahan, Cradle Mountain, Denison Gorge, Avoca and Mount Wellington) and King Island, as well as the type localities in Victoria.

MONOLEPTA BIGUTTIGERA Blackb. (Text-fig. 1.)

A pattern of the elytral markings is given for purposes of comparison.

Group 3.

<i>bimaculata</i> Jac.	<i>leai</i> Blackb.
(<i>sculpta</i> Blackb.)	<i>maculipennis</i> Lea.
<i>bimaculinigra</i> Lea.	<i>melanocera</i> Lea.
* <i>bovilli</i> Blackb.	<i>sculptipennis</i> Lea.
<i>decipiens</i> Lea.	<i>seminigra</i> Lea.
<i>distincta</i> Lea.	<i>tetrasticta</i> Lea.
<i>lata</i> Lea.	

Group 4.

<i>avicenniae</i> Lea, in part.	<i>ziczac</i> Lea.
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Group 6.

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A pattern of the elytral markings is given for purposes of comparison.

MONOLEPTA PICTICOLLIS Blackb. (Text-figs. 2-5.)

Specimens from South Australia vary in colour from having the upper surface entirely pale, to those in which the prothorax and elytra (but not the scutellum) are entirely dark; usually there are two large spots on the pronotum, varying in size and intensity. The under surface is usually entirely pale, but on some specimens is partly dark. Blackburn said he had not seen "any example in which the suture is wholly dark so as to divide the testaceous spot"; there are, however, three such specimens before me, from Lucindale, and of these a male is still fastened to a female whose elytra are entirely black; these mottled specimens, in Blackburn's table, would be associated with *M. humeralis*, from which they differ in having the spot median instead of humeral.

Var. MELANOPTERA, n.var.

From New South Wales (Dorrigo, Wollongong, Sydney, Galston, Gosford, Forest Reefs and Mount Victoria) and Queensland (Mount Tambourine) there are specimens that have the interocular black spot, and two black prothoracic spots as in the typical form, but the elytra entirely black; they agree so closely in structure with a cotype, and other specimens from Victoria and South Australia, that I cannot regard them as distinct, but as there are 26 specimens of the form before me, and I have seen no other forms of the species from New South Wales and Queensland, it seems desirable that it should have a name.

MONOLEPTA FUMATICORNIS Blackb.

Blackburn wrote of this species "uniformly pale testaceous, except the antennae" but (as on most species that at first, except for the antennae, appear to be entirely pale) the elytral epipleurae are narrowly margined with black at the base, and the extreme base of the hind tarsi is black.

MONOLEPTA IMPLICATA Blackb. (Text-figs. 6-9.)

(*M. contexta* Weise.)

A very variable species, known only to Blackburn from Queensland, but which occurs also in the Northern Territory (Melville Island) and New South Wales (Tweed River). The usual mark on the middle of the pronotum resembles a rather loosely-jointed Y, more rarely (as on the type) an M., but occasionally the median mark is absent, although the lateral infuscations appear to be always present on the typical form and all the varieties; there appears also to be always present a longitudinal infuscation between the eyes, and the side of each elytral epipleura is narrowly infuscated or black about the base. The elytral infuscations consist of more or less elongated spots, angularly conjoined, or even forming zig-zag fasciae (as on the variety *extrema*); other varieties, of which there are more than one specimen before me, may be noted.

M. contexta Weise appears to be a synonym of this species and *M. descripta* Weise must be very close, although apparently differing in the length of the third joint of antennae; quite possibly others of his names are synonymous or varietal.

VAR. B. Prothorax with a median Y (usually consisting of three disconnected vittae) and the sides infuscated; elytra entirely pale (except for the epipleural margins), but with the angles of the folded wings usually showing as faint infuscations.

Hab.—Melville Island and Northern Queensland.

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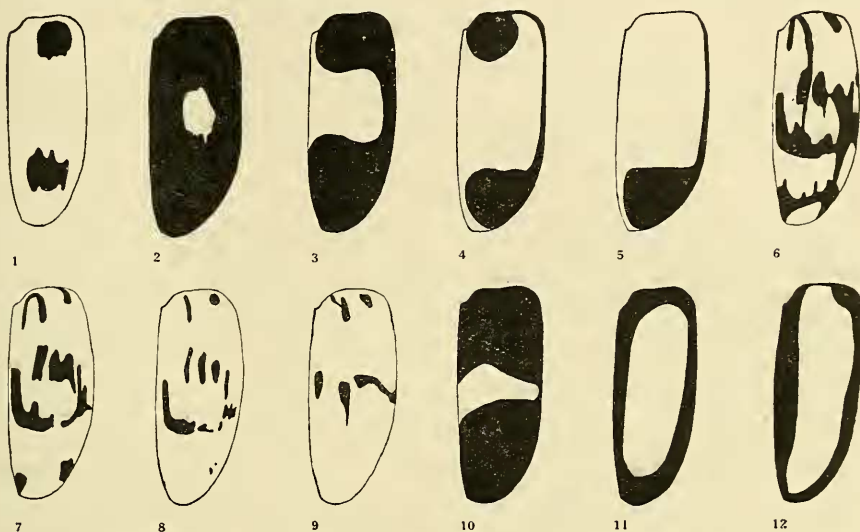
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Hab.—Kuranda and Cairns.



Text-figures 1-12. Elytral Patterns of species of *Monolepta*.

1. *M. biguttigera* Blackb. 2-5. *M. picticollis* Blackb. 6-9. *M. implicata* Blackb.
10. *M. rubrofasciata* Lea. 11. *M. flavoinclusa* Lea. 12. *M. virgata* Lea.

MONOLEPTA PICTIFRONS Blackb.

On two cotypes, on a specimen from Gosford, and another from Dorrigo, the elytra, when closely examined, are seen to be darker about the suture and sides than on the intervening parts, although at first glance they appear to be entirely black. On several other specimens from New South Wales, the elytra are either entirely deep black, or with a faint dilution about the base.

MONOLEPTA AUSTRALIS Jac. (*Luperodes*).^{*} (*M. rosea* Blackb.)

This species is abundant in the northern coastal districts of New South Wales and in Southern Queensland; it is probably the most destructive species of the genus in Australia, the commonest form has a wide reddish basal fascia on the elytra and two small spots near the suture about the middle, frequently the two spots are absent; specimens with them absent were commented upon by Weise as "Var. a"; rarely the spots are combined to form an abbreviated median fascia. I concur with Weise in regarding *M. rosea* as a synonym. There is also a *Luperus australis* of Jacoby but it is a very differently coloured species.

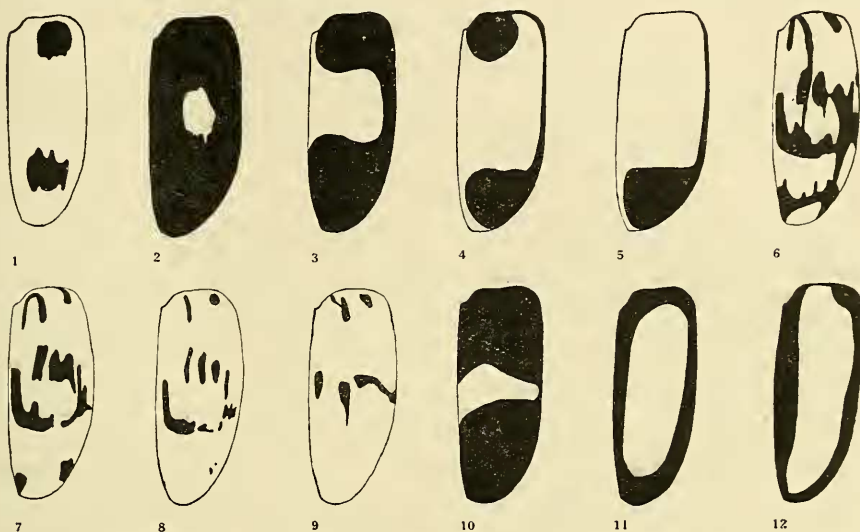
MONOLEPTA TERMINALIS Weise. (Text-fig. 30.)

A curious blood-red species with dark elytra, except for their tips; it has been taken in the Queensland National Park as well as on Mount Tambourine.

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MONOLEPTA SCUTELLATA Jac.†.

Weise records this species as occurring in Queensland; it was described originally as from New Guinea.

MONOLEPTA TYPOGRAPHICA Weise.

(*M. hieroglyphica* Jac. ‡)

I have not seen the description of *M. typographica*, but *M. hieroglyphica* was described originally as from New Guinea; Weise in recording it from Queensland noted the names as synonymous.

MONOLEPTA GERMARI Jac.

The type of this species belongs to a comparatively rare form of a common Queensland insect, the terminal joints (usually two, but sometimes three) of its antennae, as well as the basal ones and the front tibiae, are pale. On many specimens only the three basal joints of antennae are partly pale, the others being entirely dark, but the two apical ones, on close examination, are often seen to be slightly paler than the preceding ones, usually only the front knees are paler than the rest of the legs; occasionally the antennae and legs are entirely dark. The upper surface is usually uniformly dark metallic-blue or purple, but sometimes the head and prothorax are of a different shade from the elytra; occasionally they have a more or less greenish gloss; the under parts frequently have a purplish gloss.

Two specimens, from Thursday Island, may also belong to the species, they have the upper surface purplish, with a bronzy gloss, antennae black except for three basal joints, and base and apex of femora, most of tibiae and parts of tarsi flavous.

MONOLEPTA DIMIDIATA Jac.

Four specimens, from Cairns and Thursday Island, probably belong to this species, but all have the tibiae, tarsi and apex of femora distinctly black, not "sometimes obscure fuscous"; the elytra also have small but quite sharply defined punctures, although Jacoby wrote "elytra not visibly punctured." He wrote of the male "Elytra with a short costa at the middle near the suture." The only male before me has a strong curved costa on each elytron, marking the summit of an elevation which is abruptly terminated, so that from the side it almost looks like a tooth.

MONOLEPTA RUBROFASCIATA Lea. (Text-fig. 10.)

Several specimens from northern Queensland belong to this species, but have the legs almost entirely black.

MONOLEPTA LEPTOSPERMI, nom. nov.

(*M. trifasciata* Lea, 1898, nom. praeocc.)

The types were obtained on tea-trees (*Leptospermum* sp.). A specimen from New South Wales (Sydney) and another from Queensland (Mount Tambourine) apparently belong to this species, but differ from the typical specimens in having no basal fascia on the elytra, and the median one reduced in extent, both in length and width. Jacoby used the name *trifasciata* for a *Monolepta* in 1896, and also for a *Candezea* in 1900.

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MONOLEPTA CASTIGATA, nom. nov.

(M. marginicollis Lea, 1898, nom. praeocc.)

M. marginicollis was used by Jacoby in 1896.

MONOLEPTA NITIDIPENNIS, nom. nov.

(M. melancholica Blackb., 1896, nom. praeocc.)

M. melancholica was used by Jacoby in 1886.

MONOLEPTA SUBTRICOLOR, nom. nov.

(M. tricolor Blackb., 1896, nom. praeocc.)

M. tricolor was used by Fairmaire in 1888.

MONOLEPTA TETRASTICTOPTERA nom. nov.

(M. quadrimaculata Jac., 1886, nom. praeocc.)

M. quadrimaculata was used by Goldfuss in 1805, the name later being treated as a synonym of *M. bioculata* Fab.; Jacoby also used the name *quadrimaculata* for a *Candezea* in 1900.

MONOLEPTA DIVISA Blackb., 1888; also Jacoby, 1899.

MONOLEPTA MODESTA Blackb., 1888; also Allard, 1890, as a subspecies of
M. albofasciata.

Attention is called to these twice used names, but as the later ones are not for Australian species, it is not here proposed to suggest new names.

LUPERUS PICEOMARGINATUS Jac.

Nine specimens, from the Cairns district, probably belong to this species, and certainly to *Monolepta*, but they differ from the description in being larger (3-3.75 mm.); some of them have the frontal tubercles flavous, but on others they are black; the disc of the pronotum is traversed by a feeble impression, although Jacoby described it as "without depression."

Group 1. Prothorax and elytra entirely pale (the elytral epipleurae and suture often excepted).

a. Prothorax without distinct median transverse impression.

MONOLEPTA CRYPTOËLA, n.sp.

♂.—Pale castaneo-flavous, inner margins of elytral epipleurae and extreme base of hind tarsi black, fourth to eleventh joints of antennae partly or entirely infuscated.

Head with interocular groove triangularly dilated in middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, second joint just perceptibly longer than third, their combined length almost equal to fourth. Prothorax with sides almost straight, with a scarcely traceable remnant on each side of the median impression; punctures rather dense and sharply defined, although somewhat rugose and not very large. Elytra subelliptic-ovate, greatest width almost twice that of prothorax; punctures near base slightly larger than those of prothorax, and sharply defined even near apex; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with median third marked off from each side by a narrow impressed line. Basal joint of hind tarsi curved and almost twice the length of the others combined. Length, 3.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (G. E. Bryant).

Somewhat like *M. brevior*, but elytra scarcely as wide, although wider than in most of the allied species, and basal joint of hind tarsi longer. On each of the

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MONOLEPTA INTEGRICOLLIS, n.sp.

Pale flavous, eight apical joints of antennae partly or entirely infuscated or blackish, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove bisinuate. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints almost equal, their combined length slightly more than fourth. Prothorax strongly convex, sides gently rounded; punctures dense, sharply defined and not rugose. Elytra widest slightly beyond the middle; punctures on basal half slightly larger than on prothorax and sharply defined, even to apex; epipleurae suddenly terminated almost level with hind coxae, their inner margins very feebly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd).

Differs from the preceding species in being paler, more evenly convex, prothorax not at all rugose and elytral epipleurae with margins scarcely infuscated; the general appearance and the hind tarsi are much as in *M. dilutior*, but the prothorax is without traces of a transverse median impression.

MONOLEPTA CRIBROSA, n.sp.

Of a rather dingy flavous, mesosternum, metasternum and inner margins of elytral epipleurae black, antennae infuscated, except for parts of three basal joints.

Head with interocular groove feebly curved. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, and about two-thirds the length of fourth. Prothorax transversely suboblong, somewhat flattened in middle, without traces of transverse median impression; punctures dense, sharply defined and comparatively coarse. Elytra almost parallel-sided; with punctures much as on prothorax; epipleurae extremely narrow beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

A small, narrow, pale species with unusually coarse punctures, those even about apex of elytra being larger than on most species towards the base; about the sides of elytra they are subseriately arranged, although not in striae. The hind tarsi are not black at the extreme base. The type is a male, and the apex of its abdomen is somewhat distorted, but this may be partly due to postmortem contractions.

MONOLEPTA INCISIVENTRIS, n.sp.

♂.—Pale castaneo-flavous, elytra and legs still paler, the former with the suture and the inner margins of the epipleurae very narrowly blackish, scutellum, metasternum and abdomen blackish, three basal joints of antennae pale, the others more or less deeply infuscated or blackish.

Head with interocular groove arched slightly forwards, a short deep impression in front of its middle. Eyes (for the genus) not very large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly more than fourth. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, sides gently curved, hind angles slightly armed; punctures somewhat rugose and not very large but rather sharply defined. Elytra rather elongate, parallel-sided to near apex; punctures

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rather dense and sharply defined, becoming smaller posteriorly, where they are about as large as those on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Tip of abdomen triangularly notched. Basal joint of hind tarsi about the length of the rest combined, its base not dark. Length, 3-3.25 mm.

♀.—Differs in having somewhat smaller eyes and shorter antennae, and tip of abdomen not notched.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah, Wilmot (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea), Denison Gorge (Aug. Simson).

Fairly close to *M. sordidula*, but narrower, elytra almost lemon-yellow, with more sharply defined punctures and most of under surface constantly blackish; the prothorax is without remnants of a transverse median impression, so the species cannot be *M. intertineta*. On several specimens the pronotum is faintly mottled, but this is probably due to postmortem decomposition.

MONOLEPTA ALBIPENNIS, n.sp.

Pale castaneo-flavous, elytra almost white, suture, extreme margins and epipleurae infuscated, mesosternum, metasternum, abdomen, femora (except knees) and antennae (except three basal joints, which are obscurely reddish) black or blackish.

Head with interocular groove rather deep and almost straight, a subtriangular depression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined shorter than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, base narrower than apex, hind angles slightly armed, without remnants of transverse median depression; punctures small, sparse and ill-defined in middle, more distinct, but still feeble, on sides. Elytra rather thin and parallel-sided to near apex; punctures small and ill-defined; epipleurae narrow, even at base. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost as long as the rest combined, its extreme base not dark. Length, 3-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Ankertell (H. W. Brown), Beverley (F. H. du Boulay).

The outlines are somewhat as in the preceding species, but, the whole insect is less convex, the elytra are almost white, the punctures are much less conspicuous, and the femora are partly black. The scutellum is of a rather dingy red, but from some directions appears almost black.

MONOLEPTA DEPRESSA, n.sp.

Very pale castaneo-flavous, elytra tinged with yellow, suture (very narrowly), tip of abdomen, palpi and tarsi more or less infuscated; antennae blackish, from one to four joints partly reddish.

Head with interocular groove moderately arched forwards, a short deep groove in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, third joint longer than second, their combined length distinctly more than fourth. Prothorax with outlines and punctures as described in preceding species; elytra much the same but punctures more sharply defined although very small; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae, their inner margins not blackish. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the following ones combined. Length, 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cne (H. W. Brown).

A pale, depressed species, with the general outlines of the preceding one, but sterna, most of abdomen and femora pale, and joint three of antennae decidedly longer, the third joint although distinctly shorter than the first or fourth, is not

rather dense and sharply defined, becoming smaller posteriorly, where they are about as large as those on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Tip of abdomen triangularly notched. Basal joint of hind tarsi about the length of the rest combined, its base not dark. Length, 3-3.25 mm.

♀.—Differs in having somewhat smaller eyes and shorter antennae, and tip of abdomen not notched.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah, Wilmot (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea), Denison Gorge (Aug. Simson).

Fairly close to *M. sordidula*, but narrower, elytra almost lemon-yellow, with more sharply defined punctures and most of under surface constantly blackish; the prothorax is without remnants of a transverse median impression, so the species cannot be *M. intertineta*. On several specimens the pronotum is faintly mottled, but this is probably due to postmortem decomposition.

MONOLEPTA ALBIPENNIS, n.sp.

Pale castaneo-flavous, elytra almost white, suture, extreme margins and epipleurae infuscated, mesosternum, metasternum, abdomen, femora (except knees) and antennae (except three basal joints, which are obscurely reddish) black or blackish.

Head with interocular groove rather deep and almost straight, a subtriangular depression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined shorter than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, base narrower than apex, hind angles slightly armed, without remnants of transverse median depression; punctures small, sparse and ill-defined in middle, more distinct, but still feeble, on sides. Elytra rather thin and parallel-sided to near apex; punctures small and ill-defined; epipleurae narrow, even at base. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost as long as the rest combined, its extreme base not dark. Length, 3-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Ankertell (H. W. Brown), Beverley (F. H. du Boulay).

The outlines are somewhat as in the preceding species, but, the whole insect is less convex, the elytra are almost white, the punctures are much less conspicuous, and the femora are partly black. The scutellum is of a rather dingy red, but from some directions appears almost black.

MONOLEPTA DEPRESSA, n.sp.

Very pale castaneo-flavous, elytra tinged with yellow, suture (very narrowly), tip of abdomen, palpi and tarsi more or less infuscated; antennae blackish, from one to four joints partly reddish.

Head with interocular groove moderately arched forwards, a short deep groove in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, third joint longer than second, their combined length distinctly more than fourth. Prothorax with outlines and punctures as described in preceding species; elytra much the same but punctures more sharply defined although very small; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae, their inner margins not blackish. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the following ones combined. Length, 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cne (H. W. Brown).

A pale, depressed species, with the general outlines of the preceding one, but sterna, most of abdomen and femora pale, and joint three of antennae decidedly longer, the third joint although distinctly shorter than the first or fourth, is not

ably longer than is usual in the genus; the absence of a transverse median impression from the pronotum distinguishes it from *M. subsuturalis*. On the type, probably a male, the fifth segment of abdomen has a distinct median impression, and the antennae are longer, with more of the joints pale on the under surface than on a second specimen from Mr. Brown. Another specimen (from Swan River, A. M. Lea) probably belongs to the species, but has less of the tarsi and more of the tip of abdomen infuscated, and two of the basal joints of its antennae are partly pale.

MONOLEPTA HYPOMELA, n.sp.

Pale castaneo-flavous; elytra flavous, suture (very narrowly) and inner margins of epipleurae infuscated, mesosternum, metasternum and abdomen black; antennae blackish, three basal joints and sometimes parts of the fourth and fifth pale; two apical joints of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer and thinner than second, their combined length about equal to fourth. Prothorax not quite twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles feebly armed; punctures small and feeble, even on sides. Elytra not very long, widest slightly beyond the middle; with rather dense and minute but fairly sharp punctures; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost as long as the rest combined. Length, 3-3.25 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Beverley (F. H. du Boulay), Coolgardie (C. A. White), Swan River, Donnybrook, Boyanup, Bridgetown (A. M. Lea).

Fairly close to *M. sordidula*, but rather more robust, punctures of upper surface smaller and less rugose, and metasternum and abdomen deep black; the elytral punctures are much finer than in *M. subsuturalis*, and the prothorax is without a transverse median impression. On several specimens the scutellum is almost black, but it is usually slightly infuscated; on an occasional specimen parts of the femora and tibiae are slightly infuscated.

MONOLEPTA OBSCURIPES, n.sp., or var.

Head and prothorax pale castaneo-flavous, elytra of a rather dingy flavous, suture and margins narrowly infuscated, under surface, legs (knees and trochanters excepted) and antennae black. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Parachilna (Natural History Expedition), Quorn (A. H. Elston).

A dingy species, with structure as described in the preceding one, of which, perhaps, it should be regarded as a variety; but the elytral punctures are slightly larger, and the legs are black, except for the knees and trochanters.

MONOLEPTA ENSANGUIS, n.sp.

Pale flavous; tip of eleventh joint of antennae and the claws slightly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather small for the genus. Antennae not very long and somewhat stouter than usual, second and third joints subequal, their combined length slightly more than first, and distinctly more than fourth. Prothorax gently and evenly convex, sides gently rounded, all angles feebly dentate, without transverse median impression; punctures scarcely traceable in middle and but little more distinct on sides. Elytra scarcely parallel-sided; with dense and minute

ably longer than is usual in the genus; the absence of a transverse median impression from the pronotum distinguishes it from *M. subsuturalis*. On the type, probably a male, the fifth segment of abdomen has a distinct median impression, and the antennae are longer, with more of the joints pale on the under surface than on a second specimen from Mr. Brown. Another specimen (from Swan River, A. M. Lea) probably belongs to the species, but has less of the tarsi and more of the tip of abdomen infuscated, and two of the basal joints of its antennae are partly pale.

MONOLEPTA HYPOMELA, n.sp.

Pale castaneo-flavous; elytra flavous, suture (very narrowly) and inner margins of epipleurae infuscated, mesosternum, metasternum and abdomen black; antennae blackish, three basal joints and sometimes parts of the fourth and fifth pale; two apical joints of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer and thinner than second, their combined length about equal to fourth. Prothorax not quite twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles feebly armed; punctures small and feeble, even on sides. Elytra not very long, widest slightly beyond the middle; with rather dense and minute but fairly sharp punctures; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.3-2.5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Beverley (F. H. du Boulay), Coolgardie (C. A. White), Swan River, Donnybrook, Boyanup, Bridgetown (A. M. Lea).

Fairly close to *M. sordidula*, but rather more robust, punctures of upper surface smaller and less rugose, and metasternum and abdomen deep black; the elytral punctures are much finer than in *M. subsuturalis*, and the prothorax is without a transverse median impression. On several specimens the scutellum is almost black, but it is usually slightly infuscated; on an occasional specimen parts of the femora and tibiae are slightly infuscated.

MONOLEPTA OBSCURIPES, n.sp., or var.

Head and prothorax pale castaneo-flavous, elytra of a rather dingy flavous, suture and margins narrowly infuscated, under surface, legs (knees and trochanters excepted) and antennae black. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Parachilna (Natural History Expedition), Quorn (A. H. Elston).

A dingy species, with structure as described in the preceding one, of which, perhaps, it should be regarded as a variety; but the elytral punctures are slightly larger, and the legs are black, except for the knees and trochanters.

MONOLEPTA ENSANGUIS, n.sp.

Pale flavous; tip of eleventh joint of antennae and the claws slightly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather small for the genus. Antennae not very long and somewhat stouter than usual, second and third joints subequal, their combined length slightly more than first, and distinctly more than fourth. Prothorax gently and evenly convex, sides gently rounded, all angles feebly dentate, without transverse median impression; punctures scarcely traceable in middle and but little more distinct on sides. Elytra scarcely parallel-sided; with dense and minute

but rather sharply defined punctures; epipleurae not traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Pinjarrah (A. M. Lea).

A minute depressed species, entirely pale except for the extreme tip of antennae, claws, tips of mandibles and eyes; the abdomen and elytra are of a slightly different shade from the other parts; on one specimen the elytra have a slight tinge of green.

Group 1. b. Prothorax with distinct median transverse impression.

MONOLEPTA VIGILANS, n.sp.

Flavous, extreme base of hind tarsi black, antennae with fourth to eleventh joints more or less slightly infuscated, or with the tips infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately arched forwards, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long but not very thin, second and third joints short and subequal, their combined length slightly less than fourth. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression represented by a shallow remnant towards each side; punctures fairly dense, but minute and inconspicuous. Elytra subelliptic-ovate, rather long and convex; with dense and rather small, subrugose punctures, but fairly sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae and scarcely traceable beyond them. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the following ones combined. Length, 3.75-4 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Blackburn's collection).

In general appearance fairly close to *M. cognata*, but with stouter antennae, of which the second and third joints are shorter. The suture and epipleurae of the elytra are not infuscated, the third tarsal joint is sometimes infuscated, on one specimen the infuscation of the antennae after the third joint is so slight that they might be regarded as entirely pale. In the female the prothorax is less transverse than in the male, has slightly stronger punctures, the eyes are smaller and the antennae are somewhat shorter, those of the male extend almost to the tips of the elytra. There are a few short hairs on the sides about apex of elytra, but they appear to be easily abraded. One specimen has a large, shallow subtriangular, mediobasal impression on the pronotum, but this is probably due to postmortem contraction.

MONOLEPTA SUBVIGILANS, n.sp.

Flavous, extreme base of hind tarsi black, antennae slightly infuscated after the third or fourth joints.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae not very thin, scarcely passing middle of elytra, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles slightly dentate; a shallow, transverse, median impression, shallowest in middle, but not entirely interrupted there; punctures small and inconspicuous. Elytra feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with dense and sharply defined punctures of moderate size; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae, their inner base narrowly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one-fourth the length of the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4.25 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia: Fortescue River (W. D. Dodd).

but rather sharply defined punctures; epipleurae not traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Pinjarrah (A. M. Lea).

A minute depressed species, entirely pale except for the extreme tip of antennae, claws, tips of mandibles and eyes; the abdomen and elytra are of a slightly different shade from the other parts; on one specimen the elytra have a slight tinge of green.

Group 1. b. Prothorax with distinct median transverse impression.

MONOLEPTA VIGILANS, n.sp.

Flavous, extreme base of hind tarsi black, antennae with fourth to eleventh joints more or less slightly infuscated, or with the tips infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately arched forwards, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long but not very thin, second and third joints short and subequal, their combined length slightly less than fourth. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression represented by a shallow remnant towards each side; punctures fairly dense, but minute and inconspicuous. Elytra subelliptic-ovate, rather long and convex; with dense and rather small, subrugose punctures, but fairly sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae and scarcely traceable beyond them. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the following ones combined. Length, 3.75-4 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Blackburn's collection).

In general appearance fairly close to *M. cognata*, but with stouter antennae, of which the second and third joints are shorter. The suture and epipleurae of the elytra are not infuscated, the third tarsal joint is sometimes infuscated, on one specimen the infuscation of the antennae after the third joint is so slight that they might be regarded as entirely pale. In the female the prothorax is less transverse than in the male, has slightly stronger punctures, the eyes are smaller and the antennae are somewhat shorter, those of the male extend almost to the tips of the elytra. There are a few short hairs on the sides about apex of elytra, but they appear to be easily abraded. One specimen has a large, shallow subtriangular, mediobasal impression on the pronotum, but this is probably due to postmortem contraction.

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Hab.—North-Western Australia: Fortescue River (W. D. Dodd).

Joints two and three of the antennae are short, but their combined length is slightly in excess of the fourth; on the preceding species their combined length is shorter than the fourth. There are three of the present species and seven of the former before me, so the differences appear to be reliable; the present species is also less convex, with smaller eyes (both sexes) shorter antennae (both sexes) and with more distinct punctures. The antennae of the male are scarcely longer than those of the female, but their middle joints are somewhat stouter; in the male the apical segment of the abdomen has a narrow longitudinal impression on each side of the median third.

MONOLEPTA PALLIDULA, n.sp.

Flavous, tip of eleventh joint of antennae infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove slightly arched forwards, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and moderately thin, second and third joints combined almost the exact length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles rectangular; a median transverse impression, almost complete, but slightly narrowed across middle; with small and subrugose but fairly distinct punctures. Elytra not quite parallel-sided; with fairly dense and rather small, but sharply defined punctures, scarcely smaller about apex than near base; epipleurae scarcely passing hind coxae, their inner base scarcely visibly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one half as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

A very pale species, structurally close to *M. cognata*, but with only the tip of the antennae infuscated. In the male the eyes are larger and the antennae longer than in the female, and the apical segment of abdomen has two longitudinal impressions. Two specimens were obtained.

MONOLEPTA PALLENS, n.sp.

Flavous, antennae (except three basal joints) and extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long but not very thin, passing tips of elytra; second and third joints very short, combined scarcely more than half the length of fourth, prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles slightly obtuse; transverse median impression not extending to sides, and interrupted in middle. Elytra not quite parallel-sided; with dense and rather small but sharply defined punctures, in places somewhat rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, their inner basal margin not infuscated. Length, 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

At once distinguished from the preceding species and from *M. cognata* by the antennae; joints two and three are very short, their combined length being much shorter than the fourth; on *M. vigilans*, on which they are also very short, the fourth is considerably shorter than on the present species, so that the disproportion is less striking, the antennae also in general are darker than on that species. The type now is without hind tarsi, but when first examined they were noticed to be long. Type, I. 15.606.

A specimen from North-Western Australia (Port George IVth, J. R. B. Love) probably belongs to this species, although it is smaller (3.25 mm.) and

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MONOLEPTA PALLIDULA, n.sp.

Flavous, tip of eleventh joint of antennae infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove slightly arched forwards, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and moderately thin, second and third joints combined almost the exact length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles rectangular; a median transverse impression, almost complete, but slightly narrowed across middle; with small and subrugose but fairly distinct punctures. Elytra not quite parallel-sided; with fairly dense and rather small, but sharply defined punctures, scarcely smaller about apex than near base; epipleurae scarcely passing hind coxae, their inner base scarcely visibly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one half as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

A very pale species, structurally close to *M. cognata*, but with only the tip of the antennae infuscated. In the male the eyes are larger and the antennae longer than in the female, and the apical segment of abdomen has two longitudinal impressions. Two specimens were obtained.

MONOLEPTA PALLENS, n.sp.

Flavous, antennae (except three basal joints) and extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long but not very thin, passing tips of elytra; second and third joints very short, combined scarcely more than half the length of fourth, prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles slightly obtuse; transverse median impression not extending to sides, and interrupted in middle. Elytra not quite parallel-sided; with dense and rather small but sharply defined punctures, in places somewhat rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, their inner basal margin not infuscated. Length, 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

At once distinguished from the preceding species and from *M. cognata* by the antennae; joints two and three are very short, their combined length being much shorter than the fourth; on *M. vigilans*, on which they are also very short, the fourth is considerably shorter than on the present species, so that the disproportion is less striking, the antennae also in general are darker than on that species. The type now is without hind tarsi, but when first examined they were noticed to be long. Type, I. 15.606.

A specimen from North-Western Australia (Port George IVth, J. R. B. Love) probably belongs to this species, although it is smaller (3.25 mm.) and

even paler than the type, but joints two to four of the antennae agree exactly; both specimens have the suture without the least infuscation.

MONOLEPTA TROPICA, n.sp.

Pale watery flavous, antennae (except two apical joints) and extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, three small impressions in front of it. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and rather thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length subequal to fourth. Prothorax about once and two-thirds as wide as long, sides straight to near apex, hind angles somewhat obtuse; with remnants of a wide, transverse median impression; punctures irregular but mostly small, dense, and somewhat rugose. Elytra with gently rounded sides; punctures dense and rather small, but sharply defined; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 4.75-5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

An unusually large, pale species, with colours much as those of *M. fumaticornis*, but wider, elytral epipleurae not narrowly margined with black, two apical joints of antennae pale, and basal joint of hind tarsi longer. In general appearance it is evidently near *M. ingenua*, but the elytra are shining instead of sub-opaque, the punctures of the upper surface are evidently stronger, and only two apical joints of the antennae are pale.

MONOLEPTA FOVEICEPS, n.sp.

Pale flavous; inner margins of elytral epipleurae and extreme base of hind tarsi black, eight apical joints of antennae each infuscated at apex.

Head with interocular groove foveate in middle, the lateral portions very short. Eyes large. Antennae long and thin, combined length of second and third joints almost equal to fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides straight to near apex, hind angles somewhat obtuse; with fairly large remnants of a transverse median impression; punctures rather dense and sharply defined. Elytra with sides slightly rounded; punctures much as on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd).

The distinctive feature of this species is the interocular fovea; this is due to the interocular groove having an enlargement behind in addition to the more or less triangular impression, that on most species opens out from the middle of its front; the fovea readily distinguishes the species from *M. cognata* (whose eyes are also smaller), *M. fumaticornis*, *M. subvigilans*, *M. vigilans*, *M. tropica*, and other pallid species of much the same size.

Two males from Bundaberg (Blackburn's collection) probably belong to the species, but are larger (3.5 mm.) and one of them has about one-eighth of the suture at the apex very narrowly black; on the type a much smaller portion is only infuscated; the other specimen has the suture and epipleurae entirely pale, but the three basal joints of antennae partly infuscated and the others deep black.

MONOLEPTA ALBA, n.sp.

Pale flavous, almost white, tip of antennae and inner margin of elytral epipleurae infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

even paler than the type, but joints two to four of the antennae agree exactly; both specimens have the suture without the least infuscation.

MONOLEPTA TROPICA, n.sp.

Pale watery flavous, antennae (except two apical joints) and extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, three small impressions in front of it. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and rather thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length subequal to fourth. Prothorax about once and two-thirds as wide as long, sides straight to near apex, hind angles somewhat obtuse; with remnants of a wide, transverse median impression; punctures irregular but mostly small, dense, and somewhat rugose. Elytra with gently rounded sides; punctures dense and rather small, but sharply defined; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 4.75-5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

An unusually large, pale species, with colours much as those of *M. fumaticornis*, but wider, elytral epipleurae not narrowly margined with black, two apical joints of antennae pale, and basal joint of hind tarsi longer. In general appearance it is evidently near *M. ingenua*, but the elytra are shining instead of sub-opaque, the punctures of the upper surface are evidently stronger, and only two apical joints of the antennae are pale.

MONOLEPTA FOVEICEPS, n.sp.

Pale flavous; inner margins of elytral epipleurae and extreme base of hind tarsi black, eight apical joints of antennae each infuscated at apex.

Head with interocular groove foveate in middle, the lateral portions very short. Eyes large. Antennae long and thin, combined length of second and third joints almost equal to fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides straight to near apex, hind angles somewhat obtuse; with fairly large remnants of a transverse median impression; punctures rather dense and sharply defined. Elytra with sides slightly rounded; punctures much as on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd).

The distinctive feature of this species is the interocular fovea; this is due to the interocular groove having an enlargement behind in addition to the more or less triangular impression, that on most species opens out from the middle of its front; the fovea readily distinguishes the species from *M. cognata* (whose eyes are also smaller), *M. fumaticornis*, *M. subvigilans*, *M. vigilans*, *M. tropica*, and other pallid species of much the same size.

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MONOLEPTA ALBA, n.sp.

Pale flavous, almost white, tip of antennae and inner margin of elytral epipleurae infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved and thin, impression in front of its middle thin. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly less than fourth. Prothorax about twice as wide as the length of the sides, these quite straight almost to apex; with slight remnants of a median transverse impression; punctures small but rather well defined. Elytra with sides not quite parallel; punctures dense and not very large, but sharply defined throughout; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond the hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi fully twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Thursday Island (N. B. Tindale).

The upper surface is subopaque, and this, combined with sharply defined elytral punctures, unusually pale antennae and long basal joint of hind tarsi, readily distinguishes the species from the other pallid ones with transverse impression of prothorax, and suture not infuscated. *M. fumaticornis*, from the same island, is a larger, polished species, with deep black antennae.

MONOLEPTA NITIDA, n.sp.

Pale flavous, tip of antennae infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove feebly curved, a slight impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length more than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides almost straight, hind angles slightly dentate; median transverse impression interrupted in middle, or at least enfeebled there; punctures fairly dense and small, but sharply defined. Elytra subelliptic; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax and usually well-defined but somewhat rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, but traceable beyond them, their inner margins very faintly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (Dr. A. J. Turner), Gympie.

Close to the preceding species, but with upper surface shining and elytral punctures not so sharply defined. A male from Bundaberg (Blackburn's collection) that apparently belongs to the species has the tips of six apical joints of antennae infuscated; on the type male only the tip of the eleventh is infuscated, and that but slightly. Another male from Cairns (A. M. Lea) that probably also belongs to the species, has the tips of four apical joints of the antennae infuscated, and the inner base of the elytral epipleurae black.

MONOLEPTA METASTERNALIS, n.sp., or var. of COGNATA.

Pale flavous, metasternum, inner basal margin of elytral epipleurae, extreme base of hind tarsi and most of antennae black.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides straight; transverse impression enfeebled but not completely interrupted in middle; punctures rather small but sharply defined, and dense in most parts. Elytra feebly dilated to beyond the middle; punctures somewhat larger and more distinct than on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Head with interocular groove slightly curved and thin, impression in front of its middle thin. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly less than fourth. Prothorax about twice as wide as the length of the sides, these quite straight almost to apex; with slight remnants of a median transverse impression; punctures small but rather well defined. Elytra with sides not quite parallel; punctures dense and not very large, but sharply defined throughout; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond the hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi fully twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Thursday Island (N. B. Tindale).

The upper surface is subopaque, and this, combined with sharply defined elytral punctures, unusually pale antennae and long basal joint of hind tarsi, readily distinguishes the species from the other pallid ones with transverse impression of prothorax, and suture not infuscated. *M. fumaticornis*, from the same island, is a larger, polished species, with deep black antennae.

MONOLEPTA NITIDA, n.sp.

Pale flavous, tip of antennae infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove feebly curved, a slight impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length more than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides almost straight, hind angles slightly dentate; median transverse impression interrupted in middle, or at least enfeebled there; punctures fairly dense and small, but sharply defined. Elytra subelliptic; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax and usually well-defined but somewhat rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, but traceable beyond them, their inner margins very faintly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (Dr. A. J. Turner), Gympie.

Close to the preceding species, but with upper surface shining and elytral punctures not so sharply defined. A male from Bundaberg (Blackburn's collection) that apparently belongs to the species has the tips of six apical joints of antennae infuscated; on the type male only the tip of the eleventh is infuscated, and that but slightly. Another male from Cairns (A. M. Lea) that probably also belongs to the species, has the tips of four apical joints of the antennae infuscated, and the inner base of the elytral epipleurae black.

MONOLEPTA METASTERNALIS, n.sp., or var. of COGNATA.

Pale flavous, metasternum, inner basal margin of elytral epipleurae, extreme base of hind tarsi and most of antennae black.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides straight; transverse impression enfeebled but not completely interrupted in middle; punctures rather small but sharply defined, and dense in most parts. Elytra feebly dilated to beyond the middle; punctures somewhat larger and more distinct than on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance very close to *M. cognata* (of which it should possibly be regarded as a variety) but metasternum blackish, basal joint of hind tarsi longer, and punctures of upper surface coarser. The elytra are of a slightly paler shade than the rest of the upper surface, on one specimen they are almost white; the eight apical joints of antennae are black or blackish, the three basal joints are paler, but of these the second is slightly but distinctly darker than the first or third. Of three specimens from the mountain two have the metasternum deep black and one of these has parts of the abdomen obscurely infuscated, the third has the metasternum pale but the abdomen partly infuscated.

MONOLEPTA FLAVOANGUSTA, n.sp.

Pale orange-flavous, parts of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly arched forwards, impression in front of its middle feeble. Eyes, for the genus, rather small. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length just perceptibly greater than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently arcuate near base; median transverse impression fairly deep, but interrupted in middle; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra almost parallel-sided; with dense and rather sharply defined but small punctures, becoming somewhat smaller and more rugose posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one-fourth the length of the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bowen* (Aug. Simson 74/3549).

Smaller and less convex than *M. nitida* and *M. alba*, more shining and hind tarsi infuscated. On both specimens before me the claw-joint of the front tarsi, three apical joints of middle tarsi, and the entire hind ones are infuscated, with the extreme base of the latter black; the antennae and elytral epipleurae are entirely pale. There are some thin upright setae or short hairs on the elytra, but they appear to be easily abraded. On one specimen there are numerous small irregular black spots; I have seen similar spots on other specimens of the genus, and believe they represent punctures by predaceous insects.

MONOLEPTA ORTHODOXA, n.sp.

Flavous; suture narrowly infuscated or blackish, extreme base of hind tarsi black, two apical joints of tarsi, most of antennae and inner margins of elytral epipleurae more or less infuscated.

Head with interocular groove rather deep and slightly curved, a small subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Antennae with second and third joints subequal, their combined length slightly more than fourth. Prothorax distinctly less than twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; transverse impression rather feeble and traceable across middle; punctures rather dense, small and somewhat rugose. Elytra subelliptic, with dense and rather small but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one half the length of the rest combined. Length, 3.5-3.75 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

An ordinary looking species, much like *M. suturalis*, but elytra with smaller punctures, sutural infuscation very narrow and vanishing posteriorly, prothorax with smaller punctures, and transverse impression more feeble; *M. foveiventris* has shorter epipleurae, and transverse impression of prothorax continuous across

In general appearance very close to *M. cognata* (of which it should possibly be regarded as a variety) but metasternum blackish, basal joint of hind tarsi longer, and punctures of upper surface coarser. The elytra are of a slightly paler shade than the rest of the upper surface, on one specimen they are almost white; the eight apical joints of antennae are black or blackish, the three basal joints are paler, but of these the second is slightly but distinctly darker than the first or third. Of three specimens from the mountain two have the metasternum deep black and one of these has parts of the abdomen obscurely infuscated, the third has the metasternum pale but the abdomen partly infuscated.

MONOLEPTA FLAVOANGUSTA, n.sp.

Pale orange-flavous, parts of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly arched forwards, impression in front of its middle feeble. Eyes, for the genus, rather small. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length just perceptibly greater than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently arcuate near base; median transverse impression fairly deep, but interrupted in middle; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra almost parallel-sided; with dense and rather sharply defined but small punctures, becoming somewhat smaller and more rugose posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one-fourth the length of the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bowen* (Aug. Simson 74/3549).

Smaller and less convex than *M. nitida* and *M. alba*, more shining and hind tarsi infuscated. On both specimens before me the claw-joint of the front tarsi, three apical joints of middle tarsi, and the entire hind ones are infuscated, with the extreme base of the latter black; the antennae and elytral epipleurae are entirely pale. There are some thin upright setae or short hairs on the elytra, but they appear to be easily abraded. On one specimen there are numerous small irregular black spots; I have seen similar spots on other specimens of the genus, and believe they represent punctures by predaceous insects.

MONOLEPTA ORTHODOXA, n.sp.

Flavous; suture narrowly infuscated or blackish, extreme base of hind tarsi black, two apical joints of tarsi, most of antennae and inner margins of elytral epipleurae more or less infuscated.

Head with interocular groove rather deep and slightly curved, a small subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Antennae with second and third joints subequal, their combined length slightly more than fourth. Prothorax distinctly less than twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; transverse impression rather feeble and traceable across middle; punctures rather dense, small and somewhat rugose. Elytra subelliptic, with dense and rather small but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one half the length of the rest combined. Length, 3.5-3.75 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

An ordinary looking species, much like *M. suturalis*, but elytra with smaller punctures, sutural infuscation very narrow and vanishing posteriorly, prothorax with smaller punctures, and transverse impression more feeble; *M. foveiventris* has shorter epipleurae, and transverse impression of prothorax continuous across

middle. The antennae are mostly black or blackish, the three basal joints are usually pale (the tip of the second is generally infuscated) and parts of the fourth and sometimes of the fifth and sixth; on one specimen the sterna and abdomen are rather deeply infuscated, on two others they are somewhat darker than the upper surface but not infuscated, and on one the metasternum is infuscated along the middle; but on five others the under surface is no darker than the elytra; both edges of the elytral epipleurae are narrowly infuscated about the base, and on specimens with under surface partly dark the infuscation can be traced to beyond the middle. The female has smaller eyes and prothorax than the male, shorter antennae and legs, and apical segment of abdomen without longitudinal impressions. A specimen from Melville Island (W. D. Dodd) may belong to the species, but has smaller and more depressed eyes, although these have the appearance of having collapsed.

MONOLEPTA BASICEPS, n.sp.

Flavous; elytra almost white, basal fourth of suture and base near scutellum rather narrowly infuscated, suture elsewhere very narrowly and scarcely visibly infuscated, head deep black behind interocular groove, most of antennae, metasternum and parts of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove deep and almost straight, a small impression in front of its middle, a feeble line from its middle almost to base. Antennae, for the genus, not very thin, second and third joints very short, combined slightly shorter than fourth, the latter rather stout, the following joints slightly decreasing in width, but not in length, eleventh longer. Prothorax less transverse than is usual in genus, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression distinct but interrupted in middle; punctures very minute and inconspicuous. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; punctures dense but small and rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, their inner margin scarcely visibly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

Distinguished from other pale species with suture infuscated by the black base of head, and comparatively short basal joint of hind tarsi; *M. froggatti*, whose head is partly dark, has longer and thinner antennae, longer hind tarsi, smaller eyes and more of elytra infuscated. The three basal joints of antennae are coloured as the pronotum, and shining, the others gradually become darker till the apical one is almost black. There is a longitudinal impression on each side of the median third of the apical segment of abdomen, so the only specimen obtained is a male.

MONOLEPTA ALBINERVOSA, n.sp.

♂.—Flavous, prothorax slightly paler than head and darker than elytra, antennae (first and sometimes parts of second and third joints excepted), metasternum, abdomen and most of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a small impression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae extending almost to apex of abdomen, second and third joints very short, their combined length distinctly less than fourth. Prothorax less transverse and sides more strongly rounded than usual in the genus, hind angles feebly dentate; transverse median excavation shallow and widely interrupted in middle; punctures dense, minute and slightly rugose. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures dense, not very small and somewhat rugose, the derm generally also slightly wrinkled; epipleurae

middle. The antennae are mostly black or blackish, the three basal joints are usually pale (the tip of the second is generally infuscated) and parts of the fourth and sometimes of the fifth and sixth; on one specimen the sterna and abdomen are rather deeply infuscated, on two others they are somewhat darker than the upper surface but not infuscated, and on one the metasternum is infuscated along the middle; but on five others the under surface is no darker than the elytra; both edges of the elytral epipleurae are narrowly infuscated about the base, and on specimens with under surface partly dark the infuscation can be traced to beyond the middle. The female has smaller eyes and prothorax than the male, shorter antennae and legs, and apical segment of abdomen without longitudinal impressions. A specimen from Melville Island (W. D. Dodd) may belong to the species, but has smaller and more depressed eyes, although these have the appearance of having collapsed.

MONOLEPTA BASICEPS, n.sp.

Flavous; elytra almost white, basal fourth of suture and base near scutellum rather narrowly infuscated, suture elsewhere very narrowly and scarcely visibly infuscated, head deep black behind interocular groove, most of antennae, metasternum and parts of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove deep and almost straight, a small impression in front of its middle, a feeble line from its middle almost to base. Antennae, for the genus, not very thin, second and third joints very short, combined slightly shorter than fourth, the latter rather stout, the following joints slightly decreasing in width, but not in length, eleventh longer. Prothorax less transverse than is usual in genus, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression distinct but interrupted in middle; punctures very minute and inconspicuous. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; punctures dense but small and rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, their inner margin scarcely visibly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

Distinguished from other pale species with suture infuscated by the black base of head, and comparatively short basal joint of hind tarsi; *M. froggatti*, whose head is partly dark, has longer and thinner antennae, longer hind tarsi, smaller eyes and more of elytra infuscated. The three basal joints of antennae are coloured as the pronotum, and shining, the others gradually become darker till the apical one is almost black. There is a longitudinal impression on each side of the median third of the apical segment of abdomen, so the only specimen obtained is a male.

MONOLEPTA ALBINERVOSA, n.sp.

♂.—Flavous, prothorax slightly paler than head and darker than elytra, antennae (first and sometimes parts of second and third joints excepted), metasternum, abdomen and most of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a small impression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae extending almost to apex of abdomen, second and third joints very short, their combined length distinctly less than fourth. Prothorax less transverse and sides more strongly rounded than usual in the genus, hind angles feebly dentate; transverse median excavation shallow and widely interrupted in middle; punctures dense, minute and slightly rugose. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures dense, not very small and somewhat rugose, the derm generally also slightly wrinkled; epipleurae

narrowly traceable beyond hind coxae, inner basal margins very narrowly black. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined, its extreme base black. Length, 4.5-5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae scarcely passing basal segment of abdomen, their second and third joints combined but slightly shorter than fourth, prothorax longer (scarcely once and one-fourth as wide as long), sides less rounded, and apical segment of abdomen simple.

Hab.—South Australia: Cooper's Creek (South Australian Museum Expedition of 1916).

In general appearance near *M. tarsalis*, but cannot be that species, as the basal joint of the hind tarsi is not greatly dilated on the only male before me (its sex is distinct by two longitudinal impressions on the apical segment of abdomen); it is about the size of the species identified by Blackburn as *M. suturalis*, but the elytra are still paler, with the sutural infuscation still narrower, and third joint of antennae different; *M. cognata* is a smaller species with basal joint of antennae darker and transverse impression of pronotum deeper; *M. froggatti* and *M. subsuturalis* are smaller and otherwise different. At first glance the antennae, except for the basal joints, appear to be evenly infuscated throughout, but on close examination the tip of each joint may be seen to be darker (usually black) than the rest of it; the scutellum is usually infuscated; the infuscation of the suture is extremely narrow and faint, and could be easily overlooked; on several specimens two very thin whitish venational lines may be traced on each elytron from base to near apex, and similar lines may sometimes be traced on specimens of other pale species; on five females the metasternum and abdomen are more or less deeply infuscated throughout, but on a sixth the under surface is pale except for a slight infuscation of the metasternum and parts of sides of abdomen; the extent and degree of tarsal infuscation varies. From some directions the head appears to have a very faint median line from the interocular groove to the base; on specimens with the extreme base of head exposed this is seen to be somewhat blackish.

MONOLEPTA FOVEIVENTRIS, n.sp.

Flavous, elytra slightly paler than prothorax but with suture very narrowly infuscated, metasternum, abdomen and extreme base of hind tarsi black; antennae (three basal joints and parts of the two following ones pale), scutellum and claw joints more or less deeply infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae thin and moderately long, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides straight to near apex, hind angles rectangular; transverse median impression distinct, seldom interrupted in middle, but quite enfeebled there; punctures mostly minute and inconspicuous. Elytra not quite parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and small but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, inner margin narrowly infuscated or black. Basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.75-4.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Parachilna (Natural History Expedition and H. M. Hale).

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but consistently smaller, less convex, prothorax more transverse, and fifth segment of abdomen foveate in both sexes; on one sex (presumably the male) the fifth segment has a median im-

narrowly traceable beyond hind coxae, inner basal margins very narrowly black. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined, its extreme base black. Length, 4.5-5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae scarcely passing basal segment of abdomen, their second and third joints combined but slightly shorter than fourth, prothorax longer (scarcely once and one-fourth as wide as long), sides less rounded, and apical segment of abdomen simple.

Hab.—South Australia: Cooper's Creek (South Australian Museum Expedition of 1916).

In general appearance near *M. tarsalis*, but cannot be that species, as the basal joint of the hind tarsi is not greatly dilated on the only male before me (its sex is distinct by two longitudinal impressions on the apical segment of abdomen); it is about the size of the species identified by Blackburn as *M. suturalis*, but the elytra are still paler, with the sutural infuscation still narrower, and third joint of antennae different; *M. cognata* is a smaller species with basal joint of antennae darker and transverse impression of pronotum deeper; *M. froggatti* and *M. subsuturalis* are smaller and otherwise different. At first glance the antennae, except for the basal joints, appear to be evenly infuscated throughout, but on close examination the tip of each joint may be seen to be darker (usually black) than the rest of it; the scutellum is usually infuscated; the infuscation of the suture is extremely narrow and faint, and could be easily overlooked; on several specimens two very thin whitish venational lines may be traced on each elytron from base to near apex, and similar lines may sometimes be traced on specimens of other pale species; on five females the metasternum and abdomen are more or less deeply infuscated throughout, but on a sixth the under surface is pale except for a slight infuscation of the metasternum and parts of sides of abdomen; the extent and degree of tarsal infuscation varies. From some directions the head appears to have a very faint median line from the interocular groove to the base; on specimens with the extreme base of head exposed this is seen to be somewhat blackish.

MONOLEPTA FOVEIVENTRIS, n.sp.

Flavous, elytra slightly paler than prothorax but with suture very narrowly infuscated, metasternum, abdomen and extreme base of hind tarsi black; antennae (three basal joints and parts of the two following ones pale), scutellum and claw joints more or less deeply infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae thin and moderately long, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides straight to near apex, hind angles rectangular; transverse median impression distinct, seldom interrupted in middle, but quite enfeebled there; punctures mostly minute and inconspicuous. Elytra not quite parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and small but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, inner margin narrowly infuscated or black. Basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.75-4.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Parachilna (Natural History Expedition and H. M. Hale).

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but consistently smaller, less convex, prothorax more transverse, and fifth segment of abdomen foveate in both sexes; on one sex (presumably the male) the fifth segment has a median im-

pression from apex to base, on the other it appears as an apical fovea. The basal joint of hind tarsi not specially inflated in male distinguishes from description of *M. tarsalis*; from the species identified by Blackburn as *M. suturalis* it differs in being smaller and sutural infuscation much narrower and fainter; *M. froggatti* has sutural infuscation wider and head partly black; *M. cognata* is a slightly wider species, with decidedly larger eyes, basal joints of antennae darker, and basal joint of hind tarsi longer in proportion.

MONOLEPTA CRIBRICEPS, n.sp.

Pale watery flavous; a median line on basal half of head, antennae (four, five or six basal joints partly pale), palpi, scutellum, suture (very narrowly), sterna (flanks of prosternum excepted), abdomen, one or two apical joints of each tarsus, and extreme base of hind tarsi infuscated or black.

Head with interocular groove straight, a small impression in front of its middle, dense punctures behind it. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles rectangular; median transverse impression distinct, but usually somewhat enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and somewhat rugose, but mostly sharply defined. Elytra subparallel-sided to near apex; with dense, sharply defined punctures, slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, with a slight median infuscation in addition to a narrow black inner margin. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost the exact length of the rest combined. Length, 4.45 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Strahan (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea), Mole Creek (A. M. Lea).

An unusually pale species, and one of the few in which the head is conspicuously punctate and with an infuscated median line. The male differs from the female in having smaller eyes, shorter antennae and fifth segment of abdomen without longitudinal impressions. Two extremely thin, white, venational lines may sometimes be seen on each elytron, as on some specimens of *M. albinervosa*.

MONOLEPTA TASMANIENSIS, n.sp.

Black; pronotum, elytra and flanks of prosternum pale flavous.

Head with a narrow, deep, slightly curved interocular groove, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather small. Antennae moderately long and thin, second and third joints subequal in length, combined almost equal to fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides almost straight, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression distinct but interrupted, or at least enfeebled in middle; punctures small irregular and rugose, but in places sharply defined. Elytra subparallel-sided to near apex; with dense, sharply defined punctures, mostly larger than on prothorax, but in parts rugose; epipleurae distinct to about second segment of abdomen, inner margins infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi scarcely longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.75-4 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah and Strahan (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea).

The entirely black head (except that parts of the mouth are obscurely diluted with red) is unusual in a species with pale prothorax and elytra, on several specimens parts of the elytra are transparent, allowing white venational lines and the black wings to be clearly seen; the suture is very narrowly darker than the adjacent parts, but it could hardly be regarded as infuscated. The female

pression from apex to base, on the other it appears as an apical fovea. The basal joint of hind tarsi not specially inflated in male distinguishes from description of *M. tarsalis*; from the species identified by Blackburn as *M. suturalis* it differs in being smaller and sutural infuscation much narrower and fainter; *M. froggatti* has sutural infuscation wider and head partly black; *M. cognata* is a slightly wider species, with decidedly larger eyes, basal joints of antennae darker, and basal joint of hind tarsi longer in proportion.

MONOLEPTA CRIBRICEPS, n.sp.

Pale watery flavous; a median line on basal half of head, antennae (four, five or six basal joints partly pale), palpi, scutellum, suture (very narrowly), sterna (flanks of prosternum excepted), abdomen, one or two apical joints of each tarsus, and extreme base of hind tarsi infuscated or black.

Head with interocular groove straight, a small impression in front of its middle, dense punctures behind it. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles rectangular; median transverse impression distinct, but usually somewhat enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and somewhat rugose, but mostly sharply defined. Elytra subparallel-sided to near apex; with dense, sharply defined punctures, slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, with a slight median infuscation in addition to a narrow black inner margin. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost the exact length of the rest combined. Length, 4.45 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Strahan (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea), Mole Creek (A. M. Lea).

An unusually pale species, and one of the few in which the head is conspicuously punctate and with an infuscated median line. The male differs from the female in having smaller eyes, shorter antennae and fifth segment of abdomen without longitudinal impressions. Two extremely thin, white, venational lines may sometimes be seen on each elytron, as on some specimens of *M. albinervosa*.

MONOLEPTA TASMANIENSIS, n.sp.

Black; pronotum, elytra and flanks of prosternum pale flavous.

Head with a narrow, deep, slightly curved interocular groove, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather small. Antennae moderately long and thin, second and third joints subequal in length, combined almost equal to fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides almost straight, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression distinct but interrupted, or at least enfeebled in middle; punctures small irregular and rugose, but in places sharply defined. Elytra subparallel-sided to near apex; with dense, sharply defined punctures, mostly larger than on prothorax, but in parts rugose; epipleurae distinct to about second segment of abdomen, inner margins infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi scarcely longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.75-4 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah and Strahan (H. J. Carter and A. M. Lea).

The entirely black head (except that parts of the mouth are obscurely diluted with red) is unusual in a species with pale prothorax and elytra, on several specimens parts of the elytra are transparent, allowing white venational lines and the black wings to be clearly seen; the suture is very narrowly darker than the adjacent parts, but it could hardly be regarded as infuscated. The female

differs from the male in the eyes being slightly smaller, antennae slightly shorter, and fifth segment of abdomen without two longitudinal impressions.

Five specimens from Cradle Mountain (Carter and Lea) probably represent a variety of this species; they agree in structure with it, but have the pronotum elytra and flanks of prosternum more brightly flavous, not at all transparent, the suture narrowly blackish, and the pronotum with five feebly infuscated spots, of which four form a semicircle in front of a small mediobasal one.

MONOLEPTA PACHYCERA, n.sp.

♂.—Flavous, head and prothorax with an orange tinge, metasternum, abdomen and extreme base of hind tarsi black, antennae infuscated or blackish, parts of five or six joints pale; claw joints deeply infuscated.

Head moderately large, interocular groove deep in middle, feeble at sides, a very minute impression in front of its middle. Eyes comparatively small. Antennae moderately long, much stouter than usual, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length greater than fourth, the latter thickest of all, the others gradually decreasing in width but even the eleventh moderately stout. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides comparatively strongly rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression rather wide, but interrupted in middle; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra comparatively short, slightly dilated to beyond the middle; with dense and small, but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae not very narrow, but scarcely traceable beyond first abdominal segment. Basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-4 mm.

♀.—Differs in having antennae much thinner, the infuscation less pronounced, metasternum infuscated only, abdomen only dark at apex and in the fifth segment of abdomen.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty (S. H. Curnow, A. H. Elston and R. F. Kemp), Quorn (Elston).

The antennae of the female are fairly stout, but those of the male are stouter than those of any other species before me. The outer margins of the elytra of the male, including the epipleural margins, are narrowly infuscated, but in the female only the inner margins of the epipleurae are infuscated; the scutellum is usually infuscated on the male, usually pale on the female; on several females four or five of the basal joints of antennae are entirely pale. On several specimens two very narrow white venational lines may be seen on each elytron.

MONOLEPTA MIMETES, n.sp.

Bright flavous, elytra paler than prothorax but with the suture and margins narrowly infuscated or black, scutellum, metasternum, abdomen and extreme base of hind tarsi black, three basal joints of antennae pale, the others partly or entirely infuscated.

Head with interocular groove gently curved, a short impression in front of its middle, behind it with numerous small sharply defined punctures. Antennae stout (especially in male), second and third joints of equal length, combined equal to fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides comparatively strongly rounded, hind angles slightly dentate; median transverse impression distinct, interrupted or enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and minute. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense, small, and slightly rugose punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, all margins infuscated. Basal joint of hind coxae as long as the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

differs from the male in the eyes being slightly smaller, antennae slightly shorter, and fifth segment of abdomen without two longitudinal impressions.

Five specimens from Cradle Mountain (Carter and Lea) probably represent a variety of this species; they agree in structure with it, but have the pronotum elytra and flanks of prosternum more brightly flavous, not at all transparent, the suture narrowly blackish, and the pronotum with five feebly infuscated spots, of which four form a semicircle in front of a small mediobasal one.

MONOLEPTA PACHYCERA, n.sp.

♂.—Flavous, head and prothorax with an orange tinge, metasternum, abdomen and extreme base of hind tarsi black, antennae infuscated or blackish, parts of five or six joints pale; claw joints deeply infuscated.

Head moderately large, interocular groove deep in middle, feeble at sides, a very minute impression in front of its middle. Eyes comparatively small. Antennae moderately long, much stouter than usual, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length greater than fourth, the latter thickest of all, the others gradually decreasing in width but even the eleventh moderately stout. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides comparatively strongly rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression rather wide, but interrupted in middle; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra comparatively short, slightly dilated to beyond the middle; with dense and small, but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae not very narrow, but scarcely traceable beyond first abdominal segment. Basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-4 mm.

♀.—Differs in having antennae much thinner, the infuscation less pronounced, metasternum infuscated only, abdomen only dark at apex and in the fifth segment of abdomen.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty (S. H. Curnow, A. H. Elston and R. F. Kemp), Quorn (Elston).

The antennae of the female are fairly stout, but those of the male are stouter than those of any other species before me. The outer margins of the elytra of the male, including the epipleural margins, are narrowly infuscated, but in the female only the inner margins of the epipleurae are infuscated; the scutellum is usually infuscated on the male, usually pale on the female; on several females four or five of the basal joints of antennae are entirely pale. On several specimens two very narrow white venational lines may be seen on each elytron.

MONOLEPTA MIMETES, n.sp.

Bright flavous, elytra paler than prothorax but with the suture and margins narrowly infuscated or black, scutellum, metasternum, abdomen and extreme base of hind tarsi black, three basal joints of antennae pale, the others partly or entirely infuscated.

Head with interocular groove gently curved, a short impression in front of its middle, behind it with numerous small sharply defined punctures. Antennae stout (especially in male), second and third joints of equal length, combined equal to fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides comparatively strongly rounded, hind angles slightly dentate; median transverse impression distinct, interrupted or enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and minute. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense, small, and slightly rugose punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, all margins infuscated. Basal joint of hind coxae as long as the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

The antennae of the male are considerably stouter than those of *M. abundans*, and almost as stout as those of the preceding species; from the latter it is also distinguished by its narrower form, dark suture and margins of elytra, by the stronger punctures of head and smaller ones of elytra; it is like rather large *M. subsuturalis*, but the elytral punctures are smaller (this is especially evident from the sides) and antennae stouter, those of the female being stouter than those of the male of that species. In some lights the elytra have a faint greenish gloss. The female differs from the male in having the head slightly smaller, antennae decidedly thinner and apical segment of abdomen without a longitudinal impression on each side of the median third. The type male has most of the legs damaged or missing, his antennae also are damaged, three of the terminal joints being missing, but the fourth to eighth joints are of about equal size.

MONOLEPTA ANGUSTIFUSCA, n.sp.

♂.—Pale flavous, head slightly darker than elytra; metasternum, abdomen, tips of four or five apical joints of antennae, claw-joints and extreme base of hind tarsi more or less deeply infuscated or blackish.

Head with interocular groove rather shallow and almost straight, a feeble impression in front of its middle, scarcely visible punctures behind it. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints subequal, their combined length slightly less than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides straight to near apex, hind angles slightly dentate; median transverse impression rather wide and shallow, becoming shallower in middle; with rather dense and minute punctures on sides, less distinct elsewhere. Elytra rather narrow, parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and small but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow, scarcely passing hind coxae, inner margins narrowly infuscated. Fifth segment of abdomen with a longitudinal impression on each side of the medio-apical third. Basal joint of hind tarsi scarcely longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.75 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

The antennae are somewhat stouter and paler than on *M. foveiventris*, and the second and third joints are shorter than the fourth, instead of longer; the preceding species has much stouter antennae in the male. The sutural infuscation is distinct, but narrow and not very dark.

MONOLEPTA ABUNDANS, n.sp.

Flavous, in parts more or less deeply infuscated or blackish.

Head with interocular groove straight, a small subtriangular impression in front of its middle, a very feeble one behind its middle, with minute but rather sharp punctures towards base. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, second joint just shorter than third, their combined length slightly less than fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression rather wide and shallow, somewhat enfeebled in middle; punctures minute. Elytra with sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; punctures dense, small and slightly rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi just perceptibly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.25-3 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (S. H. Curnow, A. H. Elston and J. G. O. Tepper). Adelaide (Tepper), Parachilna (H. M. Hale). Kangaroo Island (A. M. Lea).

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

The antennae of the male are considerably stouter than those of *M. abundans*, and almost as stout as those of the preceding species; from the latter it is also distinguished by its narrower form, dark suture and margins of elytra, by the stronger punctures of head and smaller ones of elytra; it is like rather large *M. subsuturalis*, but the elytral punctures are smaller (this is especially evident from the sides) and antennae stouter, those of the female being stouter than those of the male of that species. In some lights the elytra have a faint greenish gloss. The female differs from the male in having the head slightly smaller, antennae decidedly thinner and apical segment of abdomen without a longitudinal impression on each side of the median third. The type male has most of the legs damaged or missing, his antennae also are damaged, three of the terminal joints being missing, but the fourth to eighth joints are of about equal size.

MONOLEPTA ANGUSTIFUSCA, n.sp.

♂.—Pale flavous, head slightly darker than elytra; metasternum, abdomen, tips of four or five apical joints of antennae, claw-joints and extreme base of hind tarsi more or less deeply infuscated or blackish.

Head with interocular groove rather shallow and almost straight, a feeble impression in front of its middle, scarcely visible punctures behind it. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints subequal, their combined length slightly less than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides straight to near apex, hind angles slightly dentate; median transverse impression rather wide and shallow, becoming shallower in middle; with rather dense and minute punctures on sides, less distinct elsewhere. Elytra rather narrow, parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and small but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow, scarcely passing hind coxae, inner margins narrowly infuscated. Fifth segment of abdomen with a longitudinal impression on each side of the medio-apical third. Basal joint of hind tarsi scarcely longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.75 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

The antennae are somewhat stouter and paler than on *M. foveiventris*, and the second and third joints are shorter than the fourth, instead of longer; the preceding species has much stouter antennae in the male. The sutural infuscation is distinct, but narrow and not very dark.

MONOLEPTA ABUNDANS, n.sp.

Flavous, in parts more or less deeply infuscated or blackish.

Head with interocular groove straight, a small subtriangular impression in front of its middle, a very feeble one behind its middle, with minute but rather sharp punctures towards base. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, second joint just shorter than third, their combined length slightly less than fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression rather wide and shallow, somewhat enfeebled in middle; punctures minute. Elytra with sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; punctures dense, small and slightly rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi just perceptibly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.25-3 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (S. H. Curnow, A. H. Elston and J. G. O. Tepper). Adelaide (Tepper), Parachilna (H. M. Hale). Kangaroo Island (A. M. Lea).

A small and rather dingy species; *M. inconspicua* is slightly wider, with paler antennae and legs and transverse impression of prothorax faint or absent; *M. tricolor* is slightly larger, with decidedly stronger punctures, femora entirely pale and suture much darker (usually black); *M. sordidula* is without median impression on prothorax, and with sharply defined and larger punctures; *M. sub-suturalis* is paler, with coarser elytral punctures. The head and prothorax are rather brightly flavous, the elytra are paler, with the suture narrowly infuscated at the base, the infuscation gradually dilated posteriorly and joining in with an apical one; the outer margins are also narrowly infuscated, occasionally the elytra, except the shoulders, are entirely dusky; the antennae usually have three basal joints pale, but the fourth is also sometimes partly pale, occasionally all are dark; the legs appear to have the knees and trochanters always pale, the other parts being more or less dark, occasionally the front femora and tibiae are entirely pale, the metasternum and abdomen are usually deep black, the scutellum is usually infuscated. The female differs from the male in having the head and eyes slightly smaller, antennae slightly shorter and thinner, and fifth segment of abdomen without two longitudinal impressions.

Var. Fourteen specimens from Port Lincoln probably represent a variety of the species; they differ in having the elytra with the suture narrowly infuscated throughout, the tips and sides not infuscated (except for the inner margins of the epipleurae) and femora and tibiae entirely pale, except that the apical half of the hind tibiae is sometimes dark.

MONOLEPTA PHANOPHILA, n.sp.

Pale flavous, five or six apical joints of antennae partly or entirely infuscated.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a feeble impression in front of its middle. Antennae rather long and moderately thin, third joint distinctly longer than second and slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides slightly rounded; median transverse impression feeble towards sides, widely interrupted in middle; punctures dense but very minute. Elytra not very long, sides not quite parallel; with dense and small but rather sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, their inner margins slightly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined, its extreme base blackish. Length, 2-2.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah, Rockhampton (A. M. Lea), Cairns (E. Allen); Northern Territory: Roper River (N. B. Tindale).

An unusually small, pale species, of which most of the specimens under examination were obtained at lights; the third joint of the antennae is longer in proportion than on most species of the genus. On two specimens the metasternum and abdomen are infuscated, on three others the abdomen only, on another the metasternum only, whilst on six more the under surface is entirely pale.

MONOLEPTA INDISTINCTA, n.sp.

Pale watery flavous, four or five apical joints of antennae partly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints subequal, their combined length not more than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression rather shallow, enfeebled or interrupted in middle; punctures dense and small. Elytra with sides gently rounded; punctures dense small and somewhat rugose; epipleurae, very narrow at hind coxae, their inner

A small and rather dingy species; *M. inconspicua* is slightly wider, with paler antennae and legs and transverse impression of prothorax faint or absent; *M. tricolor* is slightly larger, with decidedly stronger punctures, femora entirely pale and suture much darker (usually black); *M. sordidula* is without median impression on prothorax, and with sharply defined and larger punctures; *M. sub-suturalis* is paler, with coarser elytral punctures. The head and prothorax are rather brightly flavous, the elytra are paler, with the suture narrowly infuscated at the base, the infuscation gradually dilated posteriorly and joining in with an apical one; the outer margins are also narrowly infuscated, occasionally the elytra, except the shoulders, are entirely dusky; the antennae usually have three basal joints pale, but the fourth is also sometimes partly pale, occasionally all are dark; the legs appear to have the knees and trochanters always pale, the other parts being more or less dark, occasionally the front femora and tibiae are entirely pale, the metasternum and abdomen are usually deep black, the scutellum is usually infuscated. The female differs from the male in having the head and eyes slightly smaller, antennae slightly shorter and thinner, and fifth segment of abdomen without two longitudinal impressions.

Var. Fourteen specimens from Port Lincoln probably represent a variety of the species; they differ in having the elytra with the suture narrowly infuscated throughout, the tips and sides not infuscated (except for the inner margins of the epipleurae) and femora and tibiae entirely pale, except that the apical half of the hind tibiae is sometimes dark.

MONOLEPTA PHANOPHILA, n.sp.

Pale flavous, five or six apical joints of antennae partly or entirely infuscated.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a feeble impression in front of its middle. Antennae rather long and moderately thin, third joint distinctly longer than second and slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides slightly rounded; median transverse impression feeble towards sides, widely interrupted in middle; punctures dense but very minute. Elytra not very long, sides not quite parallel; with dense and small but rather sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae, their inner margins slightly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined, its extreme base blackish. Length, 2-2.25 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah, Rockhampton (A. M. Lea), Cairns (E. Allen); Northern Territory: Roper River (N. B. Tindale).

An unusually small, pale species, of which most of the specimens under examination were obtained at lights; the third joint of the antennae is longer in proportion than on most species of the genus. On two specimens the metasternum and abdomen are infuscated, on three others the abdomen only, on another the metasternum only, whilst on six more the under surface is entirely pale.

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Head with interocular groove almost straight, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints subequal, their combined length not more than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression rather shallow, enfeebled or interrupted in middle; punctures dense and small. Elytra with sides gently rounded; punctures dense small and somewhat rugose; epipleurae, very narrow at hind coxae, their inner

margins faintly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined, its extreme base black. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

Slightly larger than *M. phanophila*, third joint of antennae distinctly shorter in proportion, and punctures slightly stronger. Four specimens were obtained.

MONOLEPTA STENOCERA, n.sp

Pale dingy flavous, each side of elytra faintly infuscated, a faintly infuscated elongated spot on each elytron, abdomen and most joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a foveate expansion at its middle. Eyes comparatively small. Antennae very long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression shallow, widely interrupted in middle; punctures small but rather sharply defined. Elytra with very minute punctures; epipleurae narrow, their inner basal margins very narrowly black. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined, its extreme base not very dark. Length, 2-2.25 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River, Mount Barker (A. M. Lea).

A small dingy species, with elytra apparently as fragile as those of the following species, from which it differs in having longer and decidedly thinner antennae (these pass the tips of the elytra), longer basal joint of hind tarsi, smaller punctures, and faint infuscations on prothorax and elytra; these infuscations are so slight, although alike on both specimens under examination, that the species could not fairly be referred to a group noted as having distinct markings. On both specimens the elytra are twisted so that their outlines cannot be seen properly; the one from Mount Barker has the hind tibiae slightly infuscated.

MONOLEPTA FRAGILIS, n.sp.

Pale watery flavous, head somewhat darker than rest of upper surface; metasternum and usually the abdomen infuscated, three or four basal joints of antennae pale, the others more or less deeply infuscated, usually two apical joints of tarsi infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather small. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression distinct but interrupted in middle; punctures in most parts dense and small, but sharply defined. Elytra with dense punctures, larger than on prothorax, and many rugose; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae, inner margins narrowly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi just perceptibly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.25-2.5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Pinjarrah (A. M. Lea).

A pale dingy species, whose elytra are less rigid than usual; as a result on the insects drying up they curl irregularly, as do those of many small Malacodermidæ; the transverse impressions on the prothorax are also considerably deepened on some specimens by irregular postmortem contractions. The species is narrower, paler and more fragile than *M. inconspicua*, and the prothorax is always transversely impressed. Numerous specimens were obtained by means of the sweep-net.

margins faintly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined, its extreme base black. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

Slightly larger than *M. phanophila*, third joint of antennae distinctly shorter in proportion, and punctures slightly stronger. Four specimens were obtained.

MONOLEPTA STENOCERA, n.sp

Pale dingy flavous, each side of elytra faintly infuscated, a faintly infuscated elongated spot on each elytron, abdomen and most joints of antennae infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a foveate expansion at its middle. Eyes comparatively small. Antennae very long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression shallow, widely interrupted in middle; punctures small but rather sharply defined. Elytra with very minute punctures; epipleurae narrow, their inner basal margins very narrowly black. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined, its extreme base not very dark. Length, 2-2.25 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River, Mount Barker (A. M. Lea).

A small dingy species, with elytra apparently as fragile as those of the following species, from which it differs in having longer and decidedly thinner antennae (these pass the tips of the elytra), longer basal joint of hind tarsi, smaller punctures, and faint infuscations on prothorax and elytra; these infuscations are so slight, although alike on both specimens under examination, that the species could not fairly be referred to a group noted as having distinct markings. On both specimens the elytra are twisted so that their outlines cannot be seen properly; the one from Mount Barker has the hind tibiae slightly infuscated.

MONOLEPTA FRAGILIS, n.sp.

Pale watery flavous, head somewhat darker than rest of upper surface; metasternum and usually the abdomen infuscated, three or four basal joints of antennae pale, the others more or less deeply infuscated, usually two apical joints of tarsi infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather small. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression distinct but interrupted in middle; punctures in most parts dense and small, but sharply defined. Elytra with dense punctures, larger than on prothorax, and many rugose; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae, inner margins narrowly infuscated. Basal joint of hind tarsi just perceptibly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.25-2.5 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Pinjarrah (A. M. Lea).

A pale dingy species, whose elytra are less rigid than usual; as a result on the insects drying up they curl irregularly, as do those of many small Malacodermidæ; the transverse impressions on the prothorax are also considerably deepened on some specimens by irregular postmortem contractions. The species is narrower, paler and more fragile than *M. inconspicua*, and the prothorax is always transversely impressed. Numerous specimens were obtained by means of the sweep-net.

Group 2. Prothorax entirely pale, elytra entirely dark.

MONOLEPTA ANTENNALIS, n.sp.

♂.—Deep metallic blue, some specimens with a greenish, others with a purplish gloss; prothorax flavous, antennae and legs black, in parts with a faint metallic gloss, coxae and knees more or less reddish.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a small triangular impression in front of its middle, some fine strigosity touching its hind edge. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and rather thin. third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length greater than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently curved, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression fairly deep towards sides, enfeebled in middle; punctures minute, inconspicuous, and irregularly distributed. Elytra very feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with dense and small but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with a narrow deep impression, extending half way to base from each side of the medio-apical third. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 4-5.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae and legs shorter and thinner, and apical segment feebly transversely impressed and without longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote, Woodah and Connexion Islands (N. B. Tindale).

In general appearance like *M. benallae* on a greatly enlarged scale. The metasternum and abdomen are not as bright as the elytra, but the metallic gloss is conspicuous, the normally concealed base of head is reddish and on some specimens the front half of the head is in parts obscurely diluted with red; on some specimens also the suture near the base is narrowly and obscurely reddish; the scutellum is usually black, with the base pale. There are a few minute upright setae scattered about on the elytra, but they are so sparse and inconspicuous, being visible only from the sides, that the elytra could not fairly be regarded as pubescent. On many specimens, usually males, the antennae appear to be twelve-jointed, as there is a narrow circular constriction near the apex of the eleventh joint, giving the appearance of a small supplementary one; in fact it is possible that some males really have twelve-jointed antennae. Twenty-three specimens were obtained.

MONOLEPTA MONOBIA, n.sp.

Flavous and black.

Head with interocular groove gently curved, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae moderately long and not very thin, third joint slightly longer than second, the two combined slightly more than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles slightly more than right angles; median transverse impression absent or almost so; punctures very minute. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with small, sharply defined punctures, and very minute ones, becoming still smaller posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind coxae equal in length to the rest combined. Length, 4.75 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

About the size of the preceding species, but head and legs pale, prothorax without distinct transverse impression, etc. The black parts are the elytra, metasternum, abdomen and antennae (except the three basal joints); some of the mouth parts and the tarsi are infuscated. Only one specimen was obtained.

Group 2. Prothorax entirely pale, elytra entirely dark.

MONOLEPTA ANTENNALIS, n.sp.

♂.—Deep metallic blue, some specimens with a greenish, others with a purplish gloss; prothorax flavous, antennae and legs black, in parts with a faint metallic gloss, coxae and knees more or less reddish.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a small triangular impression in front of its middle, some fine strigosity touching its hind edge. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and rather thin. third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length greater than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently curved, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression fairly deep towards sides, enfeebled in middle; punctures minute, inconspicuous, and irregularly distributed. Elytra very feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with dense and small but sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with a narrow deep impression, extending half way to base from each side of the medio-apical third. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 4-5.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae and legs shorter and thinner, and apical segment feebly transversely impressed and without longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote, Woodah and Connexion Islands (N. B. Tindale).

In general appearance like *M. benallae* on a greatly enlarged scale. The metasternum and abdomen are not as bright as the elytra, but the metallic gloss is conspicuous, the normally concealed base of head is reddish and on some specimens the front half of the head is in parts obscurely diluted with red; on some specimens also the suture near the base is narrowly and obscurely reddish; the scutellum is usually black, with the base pale. There are a few minute upright setae scattered about on the elytra, but they are so sparse and inconspicuous, being visible only from the sides, that the elytra could not fairly be regarded as pubescent. On many specimens, usually males, the antennae appear to be twelve-jointed, as there is a narrow circular constriction near the apex of the eleventh joint, giving the appearance of a small supplementary one; in fact it is possible that some males really have twelve-jointed antennae. Twenty-three specimens were obtained.

MONOLEPTA MONOBIA, n.sp.

Flavous and black.

Head with interocular groove gently curved, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae moderately long and not very thin, third joint slightly longer than second, the two combined slightly more than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles slightly more than right angles; median transverse impression absent or almost so; punctures very minute. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with small, sharply defined punctures, and very minute ones, becoming still smaller posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind coxae equal in length to the rest combined. Length, 4.75 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

About the size of the preceding species, but head and legs pale, prothorax without distinct transverse impression, etc. The black parts are the elytra, metasternum, abdomen and antennae (except the three basal joints); some of the mouth parts and the tarsi are infuscated. Only one specimen was obtained.

MONOLEPTA PALLIDICOLLIS, n.sp.

Very dark purple (almost black), prothorax and legs flavous, the tarsi infuscated; antennae black, parts of three basal joints obscurely reddish.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a small impression in front of its middle. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than 2nd, their combined length just greater than 4th. Prothorax less than twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles slightly obtuse; median transverse impression shallow towards sides, widely interrupted in middle; punctures minute. Elytra with dense and small but sharply defined punctures on basal half, becoming smaller posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi as long as the rest combined, its extreme base black. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (H. Hacker, No. 55).

About the size and sculpture of *M. antennalis*, but elytra less conspicuously blue (in most lights they appear black) and legs mostly pale; it is somewhat like *M. modesta* on a large scale.

MONOLEPTA MINUSCULA, n.sp.

Black, prothorax and legs flavous, tarsi and usually apical half or less, of tibiae infuscated; parts of three basal joints of antennae obscurely pale.

Head with interocular groove rather deep and gently curved, a small impression in front of its middle. Eyes very prominent but not very large. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly more than fourth. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, greatest width near apex, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression rather wide and deep, usually slightly enfeebled in middle; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with small and minute punctures. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea), National Park (H. Hacker); New South Wales: Clarence River (A. and R. Zietz), National Park, Wollongong, Sydney (Lea).

A small, shining species, close to *M. ordinaria*, but head black and legs pale; from *M. femoralis* (= *M. nigricornis*), it differs in having pale tibiae and much less conspicuous elytral punctures; *M. pictifrons* has also stronger punctures and much of the head pale. The infuscation of the tibiae is usually slight and the front ones are sometimes entirely pale; on two specimens the scutellum is flavous, but on forty-two others it is black. Some of the larger punctures on the elytra are rather sharply defined, but they are mostly inconspicuous. The true epipleurae seem to terminate just beyond the hind coxae, but the elytral margins beyond them are narrowly flattened inwards almost to the apex, so that it is difficult to decide as to where the epipleurae really end; the species, however, is so obviously closely allied to several that have been referred to *Monolepta* without question that it seems undesirable to refer it to *Candezea*. The female differs from the male in having slightly smaller eyes, antennae and legs thinner and shorter, abdomen wider and the apical segment without a narrow deep longitudinal impression on each side of the median third.

MONOLEPTA ALBICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black, shining, prothorax and legs almost white, tarsi and part of tibiae infuscated; three basal joints of antennae and parts of the mouth more or less reddish.

MONOLEPTA PALLIDICOLLIS, n.sp.

Very dark purple (almost black), prothorax and legs flavous, the tarsi infuscated; antennae black, parts of three basal joints obscurely reddish.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a small impression in front of its middle. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than 2nd, their combined length just greater than 4th. Prothorax less than twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles slightly obtuse; median transverse impression shallow towards sides, widely interrupted in middle; punctures minute. Elytra with dense and small but sharply defined punctures on basal half, becoming smaller posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi as long as the rest combined, its extreme base black. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (H. Hacker, No. 55).

About the size and sculpture of *M. antennalis*, but elytra less conspicuously blue (in most lights they appear black) and legs mostly pale; it is somewhat like *M. modesta* on a large scale.

MONOLEPTA MINUSCULA, n.sp.

Black, prothorax and legs flavous, tarsi and usually apical half or less, of tibiae infuscated; parts of three basal joints of antennae obscurely pale.

Head with interocular groove rather deep and gently curved, a small impression in front of its middle. Eyes very prominent but not very large. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly more than fourth. Prothorax about twice as wide as long, greatest width near apex, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression rather wide and deep, usually slightly enfeebled in middle; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with small and minute punctures. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea), National Park (H. Hacker); New South Wales: Clarence River (A. and R. Zietz), National Park, Wollongong, Sydney (Lea).

A small, shining species, close to *M. ordinaria*, but head black and legs pale; from *M. femoralis* (= *M. nigricornis*), it differs in having pale tibiae and much less conspicuous elytral punctures; *M. pictifrons* has also stronger punctures and much of the head pale. The infuscation of the tibiae is usually slight and the front ones are sometimes entirely pale; on two specimens the scutellum is flavous, but on forty-two others it is black. Some of the larger punctures on the elytra are rather sharply defined, but they are mostly inconspicuous. The true epipleurae seem to terminate just beyond the hind coxae, but the elytral margins beyond them are narrowly flattened inwards almost to the apex, so that it is difficult to decide as to where the epipleurae really end; the species, however, is so obviously closely allied to several that have been referred to *Monolepta* without question that it seems undesirable to refer it to *Candezea*. The female differs from the male in having slightly smaller eyes, antennae and legs thinner and shorter, abdomen wider and the apical segment without a narrow deep longitudinal impression on each side of the median third.

MONOLEPTA ALBICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black, shining, prothorax and legs almost white, tarsi and part of tibiae infuscated; three basal joints of antennae and parts of the mouth more or less reddish.

Head with unusually large and prominent eyes. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly more than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides increasing in width to near apex, front angles rounded off, hind ones obtuse; median transverse impression rather shallow and interrupted in middle; punctures minute. Elytra subparallel-sided to near apex; with small and minute punctures, the former rather sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrow deep longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi half as long again as the rest combined. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

♀.—Differs in having much smaller eyes, shorter antennae and legs, and apical segment of abdomen simple.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd).

In size and general appearance strikingly close to the preceding species, but may be at once distinguished by the eyes; on the male of this species the eyes, measured across the widest part of the head, are so large that the interocular space is distinctly less than the diameter of each of them; on the male of the preceding species the interocular space is double the diameter of an eye; the female of this species has larger eyes than the male of the former but the disproportion is less striking; the basal joint of the hind tarsi is longer, the prothorax is less transverse, and it and the legs are paler. On the type male the apical segment of abdomen is obscurely pale, on one female part of it is still more obscurely pale, but on another it is as dark as the rest of the surface. On the male the interocular groove appears more like a shallow fovea than a narrow groove, on the female the groove is more evident, but it has a small fovea behind its middle, as well as a subtriangular impression in front; from some directions the elytra appear to be minutely granulate posteriorly.

MONOLEPTA SOROR, n.sp.

Black, shining; head, prothorax, scutellum, front and middle legs (except the tarsi and parts of tibiae, which are infuscated) flavous.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints equal, their combined length equal to fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, widest near apex, front angles rounded off, hind ones feebly dentate; median transverse impression well defined, even in middle; punctures dense and small but sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense punctures of moderate size on basal half, becoming smaller but quite distinct posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wilburd).

Structurally and in general appearance close to *M. minuscula*, but head pale, antennae entirely black, hind legs dark, elytra with larger and more distinct punctures and normal epipleurae; from *M. ordinaria* it differs in being smaller and in the colour of its legs.

MONOLEPTA ABACETA, n.sp.

Black or blackish-brown, head, prothorax, scutellum, most of legs, and three basal joints of antennae more or less flavous.

Head with interocular groove straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, their combined length slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax

Head with unusually large and prominent eyes. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly more than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides increasing in width to near apex, front angles rounded off, hind ones obtuse; median transverse impression rather shallow and interrupted in middle; punctures minute. Elytra subparallel-sided to near apex; with small and minute punctures, the former rather sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrow deep longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi half as long again as the rest combined. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

♀.—Differs in having much smaller eyes, shorter antennae and legs, and apical segment of abdomen simple.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd).

In size and general appearance strikingly close to the preceding species, but may be at once distinguished by the eyes; on the male of this species the eyes, measured across the widest part of the head, are so large that the interocular space is distinctly less than the diameter of each of them; on the male of the preceding species the interocular space is double the diameter of an eye; the female of this species has larger eyes than the male of the former but the disproportion is less striking; the basal joint of the hind tarsi is longer, the prothorax is less transverse, and it and the legs are paler. On the type male the apical segment of abdomen is obscurely pale, on one female part of it is still more obscurely pale, but on another it is as dark as the rest of the surface. On the male the interocular groove appears more like a shallow fovea than a narrow groove, on the female the groove is more evident, but it has a small fovea behind its middle, as well as a subtriangular impression in front; from some directions the elytra appear to be minutely granulate posteriorly.

MONOLEPTA SOROR, n.sp.

Black, shining; head, prothorax, scutellum, front and middle legs (except the tarsi and parts of tibiae, which are infuscated) flavous.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints equal, their combined length equal to fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, widest near apex, front angles rounded off, hind ones feebly dentate; median transverse impression well defined, even in middle; punctures dense and small but sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense punctures of moderate size on basal half, becoming smaller but quite distinct posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wilburd).

Structurally and in general appearance close to *M. minuscula*, but head pale, antennae entirely black, hind legs dark, elytra with larger and more distinct punctures and normal epipleurae; from *M. ordinaria* it differs in being smaller and in the colour of its legs.

MONOLEPTA ABACETA, n.sp.

Black or blackish-brown, head, prothorax, scutellum, most of legs, and three basal joints of antennae more or less flavous.

Head with interocular groove straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes not very large. Antennae long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, their combined length slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax

not twice as wide as long, sides slightly irregular near apex, a small tooth in each hind angle; median transverse impression absent; punctures dense and sharply defined throughout. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly; punctures dense and sharply defined, about as large as on prothorax posteriorly, but larger towards base; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd and A. M. Lea), Mittagong, Armidale (Lea), Baan Baa (G. E. Bryant), Dorrigo (W. Heron).

About the size of *M. femoralis*, but elytral punctures not quite as strong, those of the prothorax stronger, and head, except for some of the mouth parts, entirely pale. The femora (except the knees) tibiae and tarsi are often infuscated, occasionally the front legs are entirely pale, and on one specimen all the legs are pale; the apical joints of the antennae are usually black, but the infuscation decreases till the fourth is sometimes but little darker than the third. The elytra are seldom deep black, and sometimes are almost entirely obscurely diluted with red, or with the apical portion obscurely reddish; one specimen has the metasternum and abdomen obscurely reddish, another has the middle of those parts paler than their sides. From some directions the prothorax appears to be minutely granulate. The male differs from the female in having slightly larger eyes, antennae somewhat longer and apical segment of abdomen with a median fovea.

MONOLEPTA ERYTHRODERES, n.sp.

♂.—Black, shining; prothorax red.

Head with a small fovea in the middle of the interocular groove. Eyes rather small. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints of equal length and combined, slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles unarmed; median transverse impression rather shallow, enfeebled in middle; punctures minute but fairly sharp. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly; with dense and, for the genus, rather strong but somewhat rugose punctures. Two narrow longitudinal impressions on apical segment of abdomen. Basal joints of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Captain's Flat (Aug. Simson).

About the size of *M. femoralis*, and punctures of elytra much the same, but prothorax distinctly reddish instead of almost lemon-coloured; femora darker and basal joint of hind tarsi longer; from *M. modesta* it differs in being smaller, legs black and elytra not at all metallic; *M. minuscula* has paler legs and much smaller elytral punctures. Of the three specimens under examination one has the knees and coxae, and another has the under surface of the three basal joints of antennae obscurely reddish, but otherwise the legs and antennae are entirely black.

Other specimens from New South Wales (National Park and Sydney), Victoria (Mount Hotham) and Tasmania (Hobart) that appear to belong to the species have the prothorax decreasing in colour to flavous; two have the knees slightly paler than the adjacent parts, two have the knees and coxae conspicuously paler, and one has these parts and the three basal joints of antennae pale.

MONOLEPTA CRIBRIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black; head in front of interocular groove, prothorax, and most of legs flavous, three basal joints of antennae partly pale.

Head with interocular groove rather deep in middle, and with a small impression both in front and behind there, behind the groove finely transversely

not twice as wide as long, sides slightly irregular near apex, a small tooth in each hind angle; median transverse impression absent; punctures dense and sharply defined throughout. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly; punctures dense and sharply defined, about as large as on prothorax posteriorly, but larger towards base; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd and A. M. Lea), Mittagong, Armidale (Lea), Baan Baa (G. E. Bryant), Dorrigo (W. Heron).

About the size of *M. femoralis*, but elytral punctures not quite as strong, those of the prothorax stronger, and head, except for some of the mouth parts, entirely pale. The femora (except the knees) tibiae and tarsi are often infuscated, occasionally the front legs are entirely pale, and on one specimen all the legs are pale; the apical joints of the antennae are usually black, but the infuscation decreases till the fourth is sometimes but little darker than the third. The elytra are seldom deep black, and sometimes are almost entirely obscurely diluted with red, or with the apical portion obscurely reddish; one specimen has the metasternum and abdomen obscurely reddish, another has the middle of those parts paler than their sides. From some directions the prothorax appears to be minutely granulate. The male differs from the female in having slightly larger eyes, antennae somewhat longer and apical segment of abdomen with a median fovea.

MONOLEPTA ERYTHRODERES, n.sp.

♂.—Black, shining; prothorax red.

Head with a small fovea in the middle of the interocular groove. Eyes rather small. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints of equal length and combined, slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles unarmed; median transverse impression rather shallow, enfeebled in middle; punctures minute but fairly sharp. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly; with dense and, for the genus, rather strong but somewhat rugose punctures. Two narrow longitudinal impressions on apical segment of abdomen. Basal joints of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Captain's Flat (Aug. Simson).

About the size of *M. femoralis*, and punctures of elytra much the same, but prothorax distinctly reddish instead of almost lemon-coloured; femora darker and basal joint of hind tarsi longer; from *M. modesta* it differs in being smaller, legs black and elytra not at all metallic; *M. minuscula* has paler legs and much smaller elytral punctures. Of the three specimens under examination one has the knees and coxae, and another has the under surface of the three basal joints of antennae obscurely reddish, but otherwise the legs and antennae are entirely black.

Other specimens from New South Wales (National Park and Sydney), Victoria (Mount Hotham) and Tasmania (Hobart) that appear to belong to the species have the prothorax decreasing in colour to flavous; two have the knees slightly paler than the adjacent parts, two have the knees and coxae conspicuously paler, and one has these parts and the three basal joints of antennae pale.

MONOLEPTA CRIBRIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂.—Black; head in front of interocular groove, prothorax, and most of legs flavous, three basal joints of antennae partly pale.

Head with interocular groove rather deep in middle, and with a small impression both in front and behind there, behind the groove finely transversely

strigose, and with numerous small punctures. Eyes prominent but not very large, their combined width being slightly less than the interocular space. Antennae long and fairly thin, second and third joints combined decidedly shorter than fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression conspicuous, scarcely enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and sharply defined, but smaller and sparser in depression. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with dense, sharply defined and (for the genus) decidedly large punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Fifth segment of abdomen large, a narrow deep longitudinal impression commencing on each side of the medio-apical third. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.5-3.75 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae somewhat thinner and shorter, and fifth segment of abdomen smaller, more pointed, and without longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wibur); Victoria: Dividing Range (Rev. T. Blackburn).

Larger than *M. pictifrons*, labrum only vaguely infuscated in front, elytra intensely black and with larger punctures; at first glance it is somewhat suggestive of small Cleridae, such as *Lemidia flavicollis* and *L. exilis*. The upper surface of the three basal joints of antennae are dark, and the lower pale, but from the sides these joints appear to be striped; the two apical joints of the tarsi are infuscated and the extreme base of each of the first and second joints of the hind tarsi is black.

MONOLEPTA TRICHOPTERA, n.sp.

Black; prothorax (including prosternum) and part of under surface of head flavous. Elytra moderately densely clothed with short, upright pubescence.

Head with interocular groove distinctly curved, its sides passing to the back of the eyes, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather small. Antennae moderately long and not very thin, second and third joints combined distinctly longer than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression very conspicuous, slightly enfeebled in middle; punctures mostly minute and inconspicuous, but some sharply defined. Elytra with sides feebly dilated in middle; with crowded punctures of moderate size, mostly sharply defined but in parts rugose, with faint traces of striation. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3-3.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra (G. Compere), Sydney (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

Readily distinguished from the many similarly coloured species, except the following, by the conspicuously pubescent elytra.

MONOLEPTA IRRASA, n.sp.

♂.—Black, head (except parts of mouth) and prothorax flavous; knees, coxae, and three basal joints of antennae obscurely pale. Elytra rather densely clothed with short, upright pubescence.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved. Eyes not very large. Antennae moderately long and not very thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles subdentate; transverse impression rather shallow towards sides, very feeble in middle; punctures irregularly distributed and mostly minute. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with crowded and rather small but

strigose, and with numerous small punctures. Eyes prominent but not very large, their combined width being slightly less than the interocular space. Antennae long and fairly thin, second and third joints combined decidedly shorter than fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression conspicuous, scarcely enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and sharply defined, but smaller and sparser in depression. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with dense, sharply defined and (for the genus) decidedly large punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Fifth segment of abdomen large, a narrow deep longitudinal impression commencing on each side of the medio-apical third. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.5-3.75 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae somewhat thinner and shorter, and fifth segment of abdomen smaller, more pointed, and without longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wibur); Victoria: Dividing Range (Rev. T. Blackburn).

Larger than *M. pictifrons*, labrum only vaguely infuscated in front, elytra intensely black and with larger punctures; at first glance it is somewhat suggestive of small Cleridae, such as *Lemidia flavicollis* and *L. exilis*. The upper surface of the three basal joints of antennae are dark, and the lower pale, but from the sides these joints appear to be striped; the two apical joints of the tarsi are infuscated and the extreme base of each of the first and second joints of the hind tarsi is black.

MONOLEPTA TRICHOPTERA, n.sp.

Black; prothorax (including prosternum) and part of under surface of head flavous. Elytra moderately densely clothed with short, upright pubescence.

Head with interocular groove distinctly curved, its sides passing to the back of the eyes, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather small. Antennae moderately long and not very thin, second and third joints combined distinctly longer than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression very conspicuous, slightly enfeebled in middle; punctures mostly minute and inconspicuous, but some sharply defined. Elytra with sides feebly dilated in middle; with crowded punctures of moderate size, mostly sharply defined but in parts rugose, with faint traces of striation. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3-3.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra (G. Compere), Sydney (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

Readily distinguished from the many similarly coloured species, except the following, by the conspicuously pubescent elytra.

MONOLEPTA IRRASA, n.sp.

♂.—Black, head (except parts of mouth) and prothorax flavous; knees, coxae, and three basal joints of antennae obscurely pale. Elytra rather densely clothed with short, upright pubescence.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved. Eyes not very large. Antennae moderately long and not very thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles subdentate; transverse impression rather shallow towards sides, very feeble in middle; punctures irregularly distributed and mostly minute. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with crowded and rather small but

sharply defined punctures; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length. 2.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Allied to the preceding species, but head pale, prothorax with transverse impression feeble and elytra with more even punctures. The apical segment of the abdomen of the type has two narrow longitudinal impressions, and the middle is shallowly depressed from apex to base, but the depression may be a postmortem one.

Group 3. Prothorax entirely pale, elytra with distinct markings.

MONOLEPTA FLAVOINCLUSA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 11.)

♂.—Black and flavous.

Head wide, interocular groove moderately curved and deep. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, at widest slightly less than width of head across eyes, sides gently rounded, hind angles slightly dentate; median transverse impression represented by a shallow remnant towards each side; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra not very wide, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures small and rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length. 3 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

The prothorax is brightly flavous, the legs are flavous with parts of the tarsi (always including the claw-joint) moderately or slightly infuscated, the base, apex, suture, and sides of elytra are rather widely black or blackish, so that a pale (almost white) vitta, about half the width of each elytron, extends from about one-sixth from base to the same from apex, and is completely enclosed; the upper surface of the head is almost entirely black, but part of the lower surface is pale; the three basal joints of antennae are pale, the others on two specimens are rather deeply infuscated, but on another most of them are black; the metasternum is rather deeply infuscated, and parts of the abdomen rather lightly so. The sides of the eyes of the male are visible when the prothorax is viewed from behind at an angle of 45° from the vertical, the elytral punctures are mostly very small, and few of them are at all sharply impressed. Two females that probably belong to the species differ in having the eyes smaller, prothorax wider and slightly wider than the head across eyes, elytra wider and with more distinct punctures, metasternum less infuscated, and fifth segment of abdomen without longitudinal impressions. Five specimens were obtained.

This species is one of a group of closely allied tropical ones, of which I can distinguish at least five by their males, but the females are much less distinctive; they all have the pale parts of each elytron completely enclosed by black, and usually have the basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. *Morphosphaera cineta* Blackb. (which is probably a *Monolepta*) has the general appearance of species of the group, especially *M. virgata*, from which it differs in having the head pale, eyes smaller, antennae shorter and stouter, prothorax less transverse and elytral punctures more sharply defined, although not larger. *Luperus piceomarginatus* Jac., by the description, seems also very close to that species. A short special table of the males only of the species of the group may be useful.

sharply defined punctures; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length. 2.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Allied to the preceding species, but head pale, prothorax with transverse impression feeble and elytra with more even punctures. The apical segment of the abdomen of the type has two narrow longitudinal impressions, and the middle is shallowly depressed from apex to base, but the depression may be a postmortem one.

Group 3. Prothorax entirely pale, elytra with distinct markings.

MONOLEPTA FLAVOINCLUSA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 11.)

♂.—Black and flavous.

Head wide, interocular groove moderately curved and deep. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, at widest slightly less than width of head across eyes, sides gently rounded, hind angles slightly dentate; median transverse impression represented by a shallow remnant towards each side; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra not very wide, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures small and rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length. 3 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

The prothorax is brightly flavous, the legs are flavous with parts of the tarsi (always including the claw-joint) moderately or slightly infuscated, the base, apex, suture, and sides of elytra are rather widely black or blackish, so that a pale (almost white) vitta, about half the width of each elytron, extends from about one-sixth from base to the same from apex, and is completely enclosed; the upper surface of the head is almost entirely black, but part of the lower surface is pale; the three basal joints of antennae are pale, the others on two specimens are rather deeply infuscated, but on another most of them are black; the metasternum is rather deeply infuscated, and parts of the abdomen rather lightly so. The sides of the eyes of the male are visible when the prothorax is viewed from behind at an angle of 45° from the vertical, the elytral punctures are mostly very small, and few of them are at all sharply impressed. Two females that probably belong to the species differ in having the eyes smaller, prothorax wider and slightly wider than the head across eyes, elytra wider and with more distinct punctures, metasternum less infuscated, and fifth segment of abdomen without longitudinal impressions. Five specimens were obtained.

This species is one of a group of closely allied tropical ones, of which I can distinguish at least five by their males, but the females are much less distinctive; they all have the pale parts of each elytron completely enclosed by black, and usually have the basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. *Morphosphaera cineta* Blackb. (which is probably a *Monolepta*) has the general appearance of species of the group, especially *M. virgata*, from which it differs in having the head pale, eyes smaller, antennae shorter and stouter, prothorax less transverse and elytral punctures more sharply defined, although not larger. *Luperus piceomarginatus* Jac., by the description, seems also very close to that species. A short special table of the males only of the species of the group may be useful.

- A. Prothorax black or blackish. *dispar*.
 AA. Prothorax entirely pale.
 B. Width across eyes greater than that of prothorax.
 a. Dark part of suture rather wide. *flavoinclusa*.
 aa. Dark part very narrow. *melanostetha*.
 BB. Width across eyes less than that of prothorax.
 C. Basal joint of hind tarsi shorter than the rest combined. *virgata*
 CC. Basal joint longer than the rest combined. *polluta*.

MONOLEPTA VIRGATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 12.)

♂.—Black and flavous.

Head with interocular groove narrow and curved, a small impression in front of its middle, and one behind it. Eyes moderately large and prominent. Antennae moderately long and not very thin, second and third joints combined equal to fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, greatest width slightly more than head across eyes; median transverse impression rather shallow towards sides, and just perceptibly traceable across middle; punctures minute but rather sharply defined. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with rather dense and small, rugose punctures, and minute but fairly sharp ones; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3.75-4 mm.

♀.—Differs from the male in having the head and eyes slightly smaller, antennae shorter, and apical segment of abdomen without two longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

Larger than the preceding species, eyes of male smaller (so that when viewed from behind they disappear at an angle from which the sides of those of that species are quite distinct); the colours and markings are much the same, except that the head in front of the interocular groove (less an infuscation of the labrum) is flavous, and a greater portion of its under surface pale, the pale portions of the elytra are of the same shade, but extend nearer to the base and apex, so that at first they appear to extend quite to the base, instead of being completely enclosed, as they really are; the black sutural parts combined, except near apex, are slightly wider than the whitish parts of each. Two males and one female were obtained.

MONOLEPTA DISPAR, n.sp. (Text-figs. 13, 14.)

♂.—Blackish, a wide whitish vitta on each elytron, legs and antennae partly flavous and partly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly but distinctly longer than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, greatest width slightly greater than that of head across eyes; median transverse depression distinct towards sides, interrupted in middle; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra rather thin, parallel-sided to near apex; punctures dense, rather small and mostly rugose; epipleurae not passing hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost as long as the rest combined. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Port Darwin (W. K. Hunt).

Structurally close to *M. flavoinclusa*, but antennae thinner, eyes smaller and prothorax and abdomen blackish. The dark part of each elytron is wider at the suture than the side, and at the apex than the base; the sutural markings con-

- A. Prothorax black or blackish. *dispar*.
 AA. Prothorax entirely pale.
 B. Width across eyes greater than that of prothorax.
 a. Dark part of suture rather wide. *flavoinclusa*.
 aa. Dark part very narrow. *melanostetha*.
 BB. Width across eyes less than that of prothorax.
 C. Basal joint of hind tarsi shorter than the rest combined. . . . *virgata*
 CC. Basal joint longer than the rest combined. *polluta*.

MONOLEPTA VIRGATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 12.)

♂.—Black and flavous.

Head with interocular groove narrow and curved, a small impression in front of its middle, and one behind it. Eyes moderately large and prominent. Antennae moderately long and not very thin, second and third joints combined equal to fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, greatest width slightly more than head across eyes; median transverse impression rather shallow towards sides, and just perceptibly traceable across middle; punctures minute but rather sharply defined. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with rather dense and small, rugose punctures, and minute but fairly sharp ones; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3.75-4 mm.

♀.—Differs from the male in having the head and eyes slightly smaller, antennae shorter, and apical segment of abdomen without two longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

Larger than the preceding species, eyes of male smaller (so that when viewed from behind they disappear at an angle from which the sides of those of that species are quite distinct); the colours and markings are much the same, except that the head in front of the interocular groove (less an infuscation of the labrum) is flavous, and a greater portion of its under surface pale, the pale portions of the elytra are of the same shade, but extend nearer to the base and apex, so that at first they appear to extend quite to the base, instead of being completely enclosed, as they really are; the black sutural parts combined, except near apex, are slightly wider than the whitish parts of each. Two males and one female were obtained.

MONOLEPTA DISPAR, n.sp. (Text-figs. 13, 14.)

♂.—Blackish, a wide whitish vitta on each elytron, legs and antennae partly flavous and partly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a subtriangular impression in front of its middle. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly but distinctly longer than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, greatest width slightly greater than that of head across eyes; median transverse depression distinct towards sides, interrupted in middle; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra rather thin, parallel-sided to near apex; punctures dense, rather small and mostly rugose; epipleurae not passing hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost as long as the rest combined. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Port Darwin (W. K. Hunt).

Structurally close to *M. flavoinclusa*, but antennae thinner, eyes smaller and prothorax and abdomen blackish. The dark part of each elytron is wider at the suture than the side, and at the apex than the base; the sutural markings con-

joined are wider than the whitish vitta on each; on two specimens the prothorax and dark parts of the elytra are almost as black as the head, on a third the disc of the pronotum is obscurely diluted with red; on two of them three basal joints of antennae are pale, the following ones being deeply and evenly infuscated; on the other specimen only the tips of the joints after the third are infuscated, although the basal parts are rather dingy; on two of them the femora, tarsi and tips of tibiae are infuscated, the rest of the legs being of a rather dingy flavous or testaceous; on the third specimen only the knees are pale.

MONOLEPTA MELANOSTETHA, n.sp.

Black and flavous, some parts infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, rather wide in middle, where in front of it there is a subtriangular impression. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined almost the length of fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, greatest width slightly less than that of head across eyes; median transverse impression distinct towards sides, but interrupted in middle; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra not very wide, sides almost parallel to near apex; punctures dense and small, usually sharply defined but somewhat rugose; epipleurae not traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

♀.—Differs in being slightly more robust, eyes smaller, antennae shorter, abdomen flavous with apical segment black, and without two longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (G. F. Hill and W. K. Hunt).

The flavous parts are the prothorax and legs, but the tarsi and parts of tibiae are more or less infuscated, the three basal joints of antennae are partly or entirely pale, the others are infuscated; the elytra are almost white, but each is completely margined with black or blackish, the dark sutural part is narrow, the dark marginal parts are rather wide, but appear very narrow from directly above. The male has most of the abdomen infuscated; on the female it is flavous, except for the apical segment.

MONOLEPTA POLLUTA, n.sp.

♂.—Black and flavous, some parts infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes prominent and moderately large. Antennae long and rather thin, second and third joints combined slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax about once and two-thirds as wide as long, greatest width slightly in excess of that of head across eyes, sides moderately rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression rather wide and shallow towards sides, enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and minute. Elytra not very narrow, sides feebly dilated to about middle; with dense and small punctures, mostly shallow and rugose; epipleurae narrow at hind coxae, but traceable beyond them. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.75 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Roper River (N. B. Tindale).

With the general appearance of *M. flavoinclusa*, but prothorax more transverse, and it and the elytra less shining, with the epipleurae of the latter longer; the elytra are rather dull compared with others of the group, but could scarcely be called opaque. The flavous parts are the prothorax, elytra (except all their margins) and parts of the legs; the femora are infuscated in middle, but the

joined are wider than the whitish vitta on each; on two specimens the prothorax and dark parts of the elytra are almost as black as the head, on a third the disc of the pronotum is obscurely diluted with red; on two of them three basal joints of antennae are pale, the following ones being deeply and evenly infuscated; on the other specimen only the tips of the joints after the third are infuscated, although the basal parts are rather dingy; on two of them the femora, tarsi and tips of tibiae are infuscated, the rest of the legs being of a rather dingy flavous or testaceous; on the third specimen only the knees are pale.

MONOLEPTA MELANOSTETHA, n.sp.

Black and flavous, some parts infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, rather wide in middle, where in front of it there is a subtriangular impression. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined almost the length of fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, greatest width slightly less than that of head across eyes; median transverse impression distinct towards sides, but interrupted in middle; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra not very wide, sides almost parallel to near apex; punctures dense and small, usually sharply defined but somewhat rugose; epipleurae not traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

♀.—Differs in being slightly more robust, eyes smaller, antennae shorter, abdomen flavous with apical segment black, and without two longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (G. F. Hill and W. K. Hunt).

The flavous parts are the prothorax and legs, but the tarsi and parts of tibiae are more or less infuscated, the three basal joints of antennae are partly or entirely pale, the others are infuscated; the elytra are almost white, but each is completely margined with black or blackish, the dark sutural part is narrow, the dark marginal parts are rather wide, but appear very narrow from directly above. The male has most of the abdomen infuscated; on the female it is flavous, except for the apical segment.

MONOLEPTA POLLUTA, n.sp.

♂.—Black and flavous, some parts infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes prominent and moderately large. Antennae long and rather thin, second and third joints combined slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax about once and two-thirds as wide as long, greatest width slightly in excess of that of head across eyes, sides moderately rounded, hind angles feebly dentate; median transverse impression rather wide and shallow towards sides, enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and minute. Elytra not very narrow, sides feebly dilated to about middle; with dense and small punctures, mostly shallow and rugose; epipleurae narrow at hind coxae, but traceable beyond them. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.75 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Roper River (N. B. Tindale).

With the general appearance of *M. flavoinclusa*, but prothorax more transverse, and it and the elytra less shining, with the epipleurae of the latter longer; the elytra are rather dull compared with others of the group, but could scarcely be called opaque. The flavous parts are the prothorax, elytra (except all their margins) and parts of the legs; the femora are infuscated in middle, but the

infuscation of the front pair is very slight; the three basal joints of antennae are paler than the others, which are infuscated, either entirely or at their tips; the pale parts of the elytra are completely enclosed, but more narrowly than on the other closely allied species, they are also scarcely paler than the prothorax, instead of almost white. On the type the head is rather dark but not blackish, on a second specimen it is paler but still dingy.

MONOLEPTA BIVITTIALBA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 15-17.)

♂.—Black, each elytron with an almost white vitta, muzzle, antennae and legs partly pale.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a narrow deep impression in front of its middle, and a smaller one behind it. Eyes not very large. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint decidedly longer than second, and slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles dentate; without transverse median impression; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra not very wide, sides nearly parallel to beyond the middle; punctures dense and small but usually sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen foveate in middle. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and prothorax flavous, elytra with the suture narrowly dark throughout (more narrowly in some parts than others) and the margins narrowly infuscated, legs almost entirely pale, antennae thinner, elytra slightly more dilated posteriorly, and abdomen nonfoveate.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln, Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea); Victoria: Gisborne (J. C. Goudie, No. 830).

The male at first glance resembles *M. dispar*, but the third joint of antennae is distinctly longer in proportion; a whitish vitta is enclosed on each elytron, but the dark lateral part on each is not even throughout, as a portion diverges with a free posterior end; from above, the whitish vitta appears to be free on each side near the apex; the female has colours somewhat as on a cotype of *M. tricolor*, but the size, shape and punctures are all different, on one of them there is an elongated infuscation towards the side of each elytron, on another this is not evident. On the male most of the muzzle is pale, its antennae have the three basal joints pale, the next one or two partly pale, the others entirely dark; its femora are almost black in the middle, and the tarsi and tips of tibiae infuscated.

MONOLEPTA FLAVOSUTURALIS, n.sp. (Text-fig. 18.)

Testaceo-flavous, elytra blackish except along suture (rather widely towards base) at base and on basal half of sides, antennae with the basal joints pale, the five following ones blackish (the others missing), tarsi slightly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove curved but feeble, behind it finely transversely strigose and with rather dense punctures, a conspicuous median line to base. Eyes moderately large. Antennae moderately long, third joint longer than second, the two combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides gently rounded and with rather wider margins than usual; a faint median line on basal half, but median transverse impression absent; with dense and small, sharply defined punctures. Elytra feebly diminishing in width from near base: punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae traceable almost to apex of second segment of abdomen. Basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the rest combined. Length, 6.5 mm.

infuscation of the front pair is very slight; the three basal joints of antennae are paler than the others, which are infuscated, either entirely or at their tips; the pale parts of the elytra are completely enclosed, but more narrowly than on the other closely allied species, they are also scarcely paler than the prothorax, instead of almost white. On the type the head is rather dark but not blackish, on a second specimen it is paler but still dingy.

MONOLEPTA BIVITTIALBA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 15-17.)

♂.—Black, each elytron with an almost white vitta, muzzle, antennae and legs partly pale.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a narrow deep impression in front of its middle, and a smaller one behind it. Eyes not very large. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint decidedly longer than second, and slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles dentate; without transverse median impression; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra not very wide, sides nearly parallel to beyond the middle; punctures dense and small but usually sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen foveate in middle. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and prothorax flavous, elytra with the suture narrowly dark throughout (more narrowly in some parts than others) and the margins narrowly infuscated, legs almost entirely pale, antennae thinner, elytra slightly more dilated posteriorly, and abdomen nonfoveate.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln, Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea); Victoria: Gisborne (J. C. Goudie, No. 830).

The male at first glance resembles *M. dispar*, but the third joint of antennae is distinctly longer in proportion; a whitish vitta is enclosed on each elytron, but the dark lateral part on each is not even throughout, as a portion diverges with a free posterior end; from above, the whitish vitta appears to be free on each side near the apex; the female has colours somewhat as on a cotype of *M. tricolor*, but the size, shape and punctures are all different, on one of them there is an elongated infuscation towards the side of each elytron, on another this is not evident. On the male most of the muzzle is pale, its antennae have the three basal joints pale, the next one or two partly pale, the others entirely dark; its femora are almost black in the middle, and the tarsi and tips of tibiae infuscated.

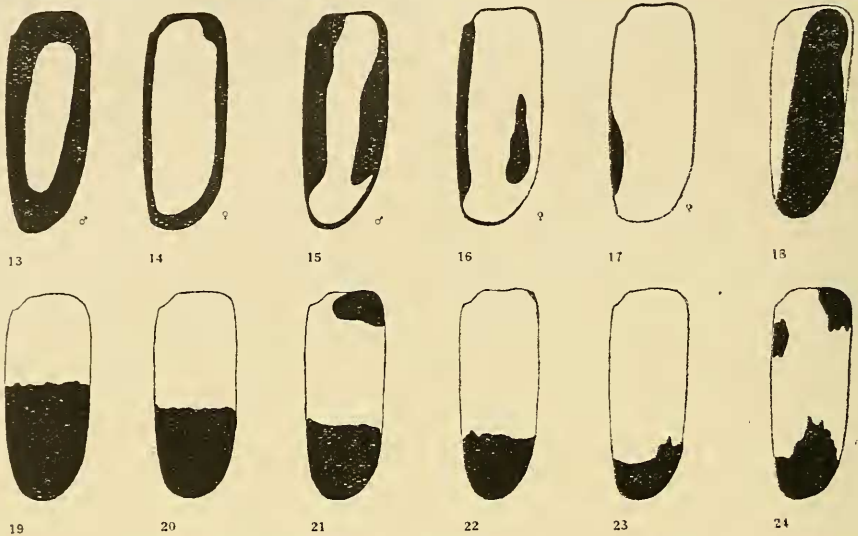
MONOLEPTA FLAVOSUTURALIS, n.sp. (Text-fig. 18.)

Testaceo-flavous, elytra blackish except along suture (rather widely towards base) at base and on basal half of sides, antennae with the basal joints pale, the five following ones blackish (the others missing), tarsi slightly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove curved but feeble, behind it finely transversely strigose and with rather dense punctures, a conspicuous median line to base. Eyes moderately large. Antennae moderately long, third joint longer than second, the two combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides gently rounded and with rather wider margins than usual; a faint median line on basal half, but median transverse impression absent; with dense and small, sharply defined punctures. Elytra feebly diminishing in width from near base: punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae traceable almost to apex of second segment of abdomen. Basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the rest combined. Length, 6.5 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Blackburn's collection).

Allied to *M. tepperi*, but larger, head different at and behind the interocular groove, and dark part of each elytron touching the apex and the side beyond the middle. The type appears to be a female.



Text-figs. 13-24. Elytral Patterns of species of *Monolepta*.

13-14. *M. dispar* Lea. 15-17. *M. bivittatba* Lea. 18. *M. flavosuturalis* Lea.
19-20. *M. semiflava* Lea. 21-22. *M. caviventris* Lea. 23. *M. trimorpha* Lea, form 1.
24. *M. trimorpha* Lea, form 2.

MONOLEPTA HETERODONA, n.sp.

♂.—Flavous; elytra black with a faint pruinose gloss, suture and other margins narrowly pale, metasternum and abdomen blackish, three basal joints of antennae pale, the others infuscated, but some with the base pale, two apical joints of tarsi infuscated, extreme base of the hind ones black.

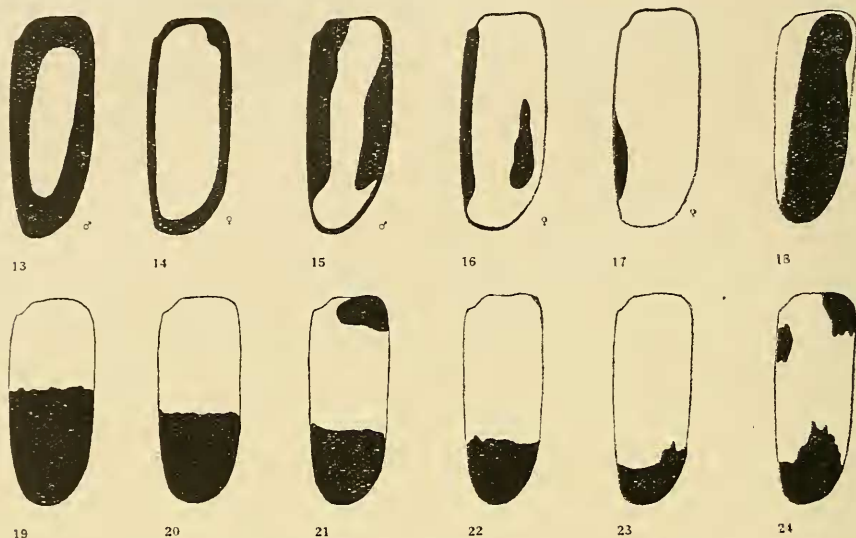
Head with interocular groove almost straight, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes prominent and moderately large. Antennae rather long, third joint subtriangular, slightly longer than second, the two combined slightly longer than fourth to sixth, rather wide and serrated on one side, the following ones less serrated, with the eleventh simple. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression wide and shallow, somewhat enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and small. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and rather small but sharply defined punctures; a narrow curved carina or U-shaped elevation on each side near suture, just below summit of apical slope; epipleurae traceable to about apex of first segment of abdomen. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined, basal joint of each of the others rather strongly inflated. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

The two principal shades of colour are much as on *M. tepperi*, but the two species are not closely allied. The serrations of the antennae and dilated basal joints of front and middle tarsi are unusual in *Monolepta*. The apical segment of the abdomen has a narrow longitudinal impression on each side of the medio-

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Blackburn's collection).

Allied to *M. tepperi*, but larger, head different at and behind the interocular groove, and dark part of each elytron touching the apex and the side beyond the middle. The type appears to be a female.



Text-figs. 13-24. Elytral Patterns of species of *Monolepta*.

13-14. *M. dispar* Lea. 15-17. *M. bivittatba* Lea. 18. *M. flavosuturalis* Lea.
19-20. *M. semiflava* Lea. 21-22. *M. caviventris* Lea. 23. *M. trimorpha* Lea, form 1.
24. *M. trimorpha* Lea, form 2.

MONOLEPTA HETERODONA, n.sp.

♂.—Flavous; elytra black with a faint pruinose gloss, suture and other margins narrowly pale, metasternum and abdomen blackish, three basal joints of antennae pale, the others infuscated, but some with the base pale, two apical joints of tarsi infuscated, extreme base of the hind ones black.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes prominent and moderately large. Antennae rather long, third joint subtriangular, slightly longer than second, the two combined slightly longer than fourth to sixth, rather wide and serrated on one side, the following ones less serrated, with the eleventh simple. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression wide and shallow, somewhat enfeebled in middle; punctures dense and small. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and rather small but sharply defined punctures; a narrow curved carina or U-shaped elevation on each side near suture, just below summit of apical slope; epipleurae traceable to about apex of first segment of abdomen. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined, basal joint of each of the others rather strongly inflated. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

The two principal shades of colour are much as on *M. tepperi*, but the two species are not closely allied. The serrations of the antennae and dilated basal joints of front and middle tarsi are unusual in *Monolepta*. The apical segment of the abdomen has a narrow longitudinal impression on each side of the medio-

apical third, and a shallow median impression; the metasternum has a large heart-shaped fovea, but this, as also the median one on the abdomen, may be due to postmortem contractions; the curious subapical elevations of the elytra are symmetrical, and so are apparently normal.

MONOLEPTA SEMIFLAVA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 19, 20.)

Bright flavous; apical two-fifths of elytra, abdomen and eight apical joints of antennae black, tarsi and some of the mouth parts infuscated.

Head with interocular groove narrow, curved to behind eyes, a very small impression in front of middle. Eyes rather small. Antennae thin but not very long, second and third joints combined the length of fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides increasing in width to near apex; median transverse impression rather deep and wide, interrupted in middle; punctures dense and minute. Elytra not very long, sides feebly dilated to near apex; punctures dense and rather small but sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bribie Island (H. Hacker and A. M. Lea). Stradbroke Island (J. H. Borcham); New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd).

Somewhat suggestive of *M. divisa*, but less of elytra black and the pale colour flavous, instead of reddish, the antennae also are somewhat thinner. The female differs from the male in being slightly more dilated posteriorly, antennae shorter, and apical segment of abdomen smaller and without two narrow longitudinal impressions. The specimen from Jenolan has about one-fourth more of the elytra black than the others.

MONOLEPTA CAVIVENTRIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 21, 22.)

♂.—Flavous, shoulders and apical third of elytra blackish, three or four basal joints of antennae pale but dingy, the others and parts of the tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove deep and slightly curved, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and rather thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax scarcely once and one half as wide as long, sides dilated to near apex, front angles rounded, hind ones subdentate; median transverse impression rather wide and shallow, interrupted or at least enfeebled in middle; punctures minute. Elytra rather elongate, parallel-sided to near apex; punctures minute and mostly rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen large, with a wide, deep, elliptic excavation from base to apex. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.75 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter, and apical segment of abdomen much smaller and simple.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

The whole apical third of elytra is blackish, but the humeral spots are somewhat as on *M. biguttigera*; on two specimens each spot extends more than half way from the side to the scutellum, but they are usually smaller, on one specimen only a faint deepening of colour indicates their position. On the female the tip of both surfaces of the abdomen is dark, on the male the tip of only the dorsal surface, normally concealed, is dark. The great abdominal cavity of the male is evidently natural, and not due to postmortem contractions, as it is exactly alike on five males. Thirteen specimens were obtained.



apical third, and a shallow median impression; the metasternum has a large heart-shaped fovea, but this, as also the median one on the abdomen, may be due to postmortem contractions; the curious subapical elevations of the elytra are symmetrical, and so are apparently normal.

MONOLEPTA SEMIFLAVA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 19, 20.)

Bright flavous; apical two-fifths of elytra, abdomen and eight apical joints of antennae black, tarsi and some of the mouth parts infuscated.

Head with interocular groove narrow, curved to behind eyes, a very small impression in front of middle. Eyes rather small. Antennae thin but not very long, second and third joints combined the length of fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides increasing in width to near apex; median transverse impression rather deep and wide, interrupted in middle; punctures dense and minute. Elytra not very long, sides feebly dilated to near apex; punctures dense and rather small but sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bribie Island (H. Hacker and A. M. Lea). Stradbroke Island (J. H. Borcham); New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd).

Somewhat suggestive of *M. divisa*, but less of elytra black and the pale colour flavous, instead of reddish, the antennae also are somewhat thinner. The female differs from the male in being slightly more dilated posteriorly, antennae shorter, and apical segment of abdomen smaller and without two narrow longitudinal impressions. The specimen from Jenolan has about one-fourth more of the elytra black than the others.

MONOLEPTA CAVIVENTRIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 21, 22.)

♂.—Flavous, shoulders and apical third of elytra blackish, three or four basal joints of antennae pale but dingy, the others and parts of the tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove deep and slightly curved, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and rather thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax scarcely once and one half as wide as long, sides dilated to near apex, front angles rounded, hind ones subdentate; median transverse impression rather wide and shallow, interrupted or at least enfeebled in middle; punctures minute. Elytra rather elongate, parallel-sided to near apex; punctures minute and mostly rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen large, with a wide, deep, elliptic excavation from base to apex. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.75 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter, and apical segment of abdomen much smaller and simple.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

The whole apical third of elytra is blackish, but the humeral spots are somewhat as on *M. biguttigera*; on two specimens each spot extends more than half way from the side to the scutellum, but they are usually smaller, on one specimen only a faint deepening of colour indicates their position. On the female the tip of both surfaces of the abdomen is dark, on the male the tip of only the dorsal surface, normally concealed, is dark. The great abdominal cavity of the male is evidently natural, and not due to postmortem contractions, as it is exactly alike on five males. Thirteen specimens were obtained.



MONOLEPTA TRIMORPHA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 23, 24.)

♂.—Flavous; antennae, palpi, apical fifth of elytra, abdomen (except part of basal segment) and extreme base of hind tarsi black; parts of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove shallow and interrupted in middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, passing tips of elytra, second and third joints very short, combined less than half the length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides almost straight to near apex; median transverse impression slight towards sides, widely interrupted in middle; punctures small but sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and small punctures, mostly rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal segment of abdomen with a narrow longitudinal impression on each side of the median third. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 5.6 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter, with the second and third combined slightly more than half the length of fourth, abdomen with first and second segments pale, and the fifth simple.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Woodah Island (N. B. Tindale).

There are three forms under examination, and the one regarded as typical is represented by three males and one female; on this form the black part of the elytra covers the tips but is irregular on its front edge. Each eye at the greatest width of the head is about the width of the interocular space on the male, somewhat less on the female; there is a faint indication as of a small twelfth joint on the antennae of the males. From some directions the elytral punctures on the pale parts, owing to "waterlogging," appear to be larger than they really are. There are a few minute, erect setae on the apical slope of elytra, but they could be easily overlooked. Four specimens were obtained.

Form 2. ♀.—Differs from the female of the typical form in having the black part of apex of elytra slightly enlarged, a black spot on each shoulder, and one on the suture near the base.

In general this form is fairly close to the description of *M. quinque maculata*, from the Kimberley district, but is larger, and the apical spots or markings are truly apical and conjoined at the suture, instead of subapical and free; the description of that species reads somewhat as if founded on *M. biguttigera*, except that that species is without a sutural spot. One specimen was taken on Woodah Island. A female from North-Western Australia (Blackburn's collection) probably belongs to this form, but has the interocular groove more pronounced, the three basal joints of antennae paler, and the prothorax with decidedly larger punctures.

Form 3. ♂.—As Form 1, except that the elytra are entirely black. Two specimens were taken on Woodah Island.

From the numerous species of *Monolepta* with black elytra this form differs in its larger size and very short second and third joints of antennae.

MONOLEPTA COSTIPENNIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 25, 26.)

Of a dingy flavous, apical half of antennae and tips of some of the preceding joints infuscated; elytra and under surface variable.

Head with interocular groove slightly arched backwards. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint decidedly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently curved, arcuate towards base; without median transverse impression; punctures dense, somewhat irregular and small, but sharply defined. Elytra almost

MONOLEPTA TRIMORPHA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 23, 24.)

♂.—Flavous; antennae, palpi, apical fifth of elytra, abdomen (except part of basal segment) and extreme base of hind tarsi black; parts of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular groove shallow and interrupted in middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, passing tips of elytra, second and third joints very short, combined less than half the length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides almost straight to near apex; median transverse impression slight towards sides, widely interrupted in middle; punctures small but sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and small punctures, mostly rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal segment of abdomen with a narrow longitudinal impression on each side of the median third. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 5.6 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter, with the second and third combined slightly more than half the length of fourth, abdomen with first and second segments pale, and the fifth simple.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Woodah Island (N. B. Tindale).

There are three forms under examination, and the one regarded as typical is represented by three males and one female; on this form the black part of the elytra covers the tips but is irregular on its front edge. Each eye at the greatest width of the head is about the width of the interocular space on the male, somewhat less on the female; there is a faint indication as of a small twelfth joint on the antennae of the males. From some directions the elytral punctures on the pale parts, owing to "waterlogging," appear to be larger than they really are. There are a few minute, erect setae on the apical slope of elytra, but they could be easily overlooked. Four specimens were obtained.

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Form 3. ♂.—As Form 1, except that the elytra are entirely black. Two specimens were taken on Woodah Island.

From the numerous species of *Monolepta* with black elytra this form differs in its larger size and very short second and third joints of antennae.

MONOLEPTA COSTIPENNIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 25, 26.)

Of a dingy flavous, apical half of antennae and tips of some of the preceding joints infuscated; elytra and under surface variable.

Head with interocular groove slightly arched backwards. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint decidedly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently curved, arcuate towards base; without median transverse impression; punctures dense, somewhat irregular and small, but sharply defined. Elytra almost

parallel-sided to near apex, each with three acute costae; punctures slightly larger but not denser than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind coxae about once and one half the length of the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Despite the great variability of this species it should be easily recognised by the elytral costae; of these the outer one on each elytron extends from near the basal third to the apical third, is parallel with the margin, and distant from it about the length of the third joint of antennae, from directly above it appears marginal; the second costa is somewhat shorter, and the same distance from the first that this is from the margin; the third is still shorter, close to the second, and rather less acute than the others. The four specimens under examination appear to be females, and the abdomen is greatly shrivelled on all of them; as it is impossible to decide as to which of the four is typical, they have been numbered in accordance with the amount of black on the elytra.

1. Elytra blackish, but with a faint lessening of colour about the shoulders, abdomen black, most of metasternum blackish.

2. Elytra black, with a wide, triangular, flavous median patch, the triangle with its base almost straight, and almost touching the sides near the shoulders, its tip on the suture about one-fourth from apex, abdomen pale, most of metasternum infuscated.

3. As the preceding specimen, except that the base of elytra is not black, although the black is continued on the sides so as to cover the epipleurae, these being invisible from above.

4. Elytra pale except for a faint infuscation posteriorly; under surface entirely pale.

MONOLEPTA FASCICULATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 27.)

♂.—Red; front of head, scutellum, basal fourth of elytra, a postmedian fascia of about the same extent, sides of mesosternum, apical segment of abdomen, a spot on each side of each of the others, legs (except coxae) and antennae black. Abdomen with four long fascicles of golden hair, two each at the apices of the third and fourth segments.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae moderately long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length more than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded; median transverse impression scarcely traceable, even towards sides; punctures minute. Elytra rather long, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures rather dense and small but uneven; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter and thinner, elytra shorter and less parallel-sided and abdomen without fascicles.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

A pretty little insect, alternately bright red and black, and very distinct otherwise by the abdomen of the male.

MONOLEPTA SUBSTRIATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 28.)

Castaneo-flavous, elytra and antennae partly black.

Head with interocular carina arched backwards in middle, the space in front of it irregularly elevated. Eyes large and prominent, the interocular space

parallel-sided to near apex, each with three acute costae; punctures slightly larger but not denser than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind coxae about once and one half the length of the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Despite the great variability of this species it should be easily recognised by the elytral costae; of these the outer one on each elytron extends from near the basal third to the apical third, is parallel with the margin, and distant from it about the length of the third joint of antennae, from directly above it appears marginal; the second costa is somewhat shorter, and the same distance from the first that this is from the margin; the third is still shorter, close to the second, and rather less acute than the others. The four specimens under examination appear to be females, and the abdomen is greatly shrivelled on all of them; as it is impossible to decide as to which of the four is typical, they have been numbered in accordance with the amount of black on the elytra.

1. Elytra blackish, but with a faint lessening of colour about the shoulders, abdomen black, most of metasternum blackish.

2. Elytra black, with a wide, triangular, flavous median patch, the triangle with its base almost straight, and almost touching the sides near the shoulders, its tip on the suture about one-fourth from apex, abdomen pale, most of metasternum infuscated.

3. As the preceding specimen, except that the base of elytra is not black, although the black is continued on the sides so as to cover the epipleurae, these being invisible from above.

4. Elytra pale except for a faint infuscation posteriorly; under surface entirely pale.

MONOLEPTA FASCICULATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 27.)

♂.—Red; front of head, scutellum, basal fourth of elytra, a postmedian fascia of about the same extent, sides of mesosternum, apical segment of abdomen, a spot on each side of each of the others, legs (except coxae) and antennae black. Abdomen with four long fascicles of golden hair, two each at the apices of the third and fourth segments.

Head with interocular groove almost straight, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae moderately long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length more than fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded; median transverse impression scarcely traceable, even towards sides; punctures minute. Elytra rather long, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures rather dense and small but uneven; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter and thinner, elytra shorter and less parallel-sided and abdomen without fascicles.

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A pretty little insect, alternately bright red and black, and very distinct otherwise by the abdomen of the male.

MONOLEPTA SUBSTRIATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 28.)

Castaneo-flavous, elytra and antennae partly black.

Head with interocular carina arched backwards in middle, the space in front of it irregularly elevated. Eyes large and prominent, the interocular space

scarcely one-third of the head at its widest. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined distinctly shorter than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles rather strongly dentate; with rather dense and small, sharply defined punctures. Elytra with sides feebly dilated to near apex; with not very small punctures irregularly distributed, and in places sublineate in arrangement, with distinct remnants of striation; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about half as long again as the rest combined. Length, 4.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

In general appearance like some varieties of *M. picticollis*, but with distinct traces of elytral striation, eyes larger, interocular space narrower and noticeably elevated, and groove arched backwards. The antennae of the type are damaged, only eight joints being present; of these the first is almost black except at the base, the second and third are infuscated towards the apex, and the following ones have the apical half of each black or infuscated. The elytra are not as polished as the prothorax, as their derm is slightly shagreened; their greater portion is black, the pale portion is of an irregularly oblong shape, and occupies the median third in width and rather more than the median half in length, its margins neither sharply defined nor even; the under surface, palpi, and legs, except the claws, are entirely pale. The prothorax has a small and irregular fovea on each side of the middle, apparently representing the median transverse impression. The type is probably a female, as the fifth segment of its abdomen is small and without narrow, longitudinal impressions.

MONOLEPTA OCTONOTATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 29.)

♂.—Flavous, antennae, except three basal joints, eight spots on elytra, and extreme base of hind tarsi black, two apical joints of each tarsus infuscated.

Head with interocular groove arched forwards, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Antennae long and not very thin, second and third joints combined scarcely half the length of fourth. Prothorax about once and two-thirds as wide as long, front angles rounded off, hind ones subdentate; median transverse impression rather wide and deep, scarcely enfeebled in middle; punctures small but rather sharply defined. Elytra rather thin, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures dense, rather small and somewhat rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with a narrow impression on each side of the medio-apical third. Basal joint of hind tarsi about half as long again as the rest combined. Length, 4.25-4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter and thinner, second and third joints combined slightly more than half the length of fourth, elytra less parallel-sided and apical segment of abdomen simple.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Macleay Museum).

With eight elytral spots as on *M. megalops*, but the four near the base differently placed and the prothorax immaculate. The spots on the elytra are small and oval, the subbasal ones are not in a straight line, the median ones, which are close to the suture, being slightly posterior to the others, which are on the shoulders; the four posterior ones are also not in a straight line, the median ones being slightly anterior to the others, as a result the outer spots on each elytron are about half as far apart again as the inner ones; on the female the spots near the suture are scarcely indicated.

scarcely one-third of the head at its widest. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined distinctly shorter than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles rather strongly dentate; with rather dense and small, sharply defined punctures. Elytra with sides feebly dilated to near apex; with not very small punctures irregularly distributed, and in places sublineate in arrangement, with distinct remnants of striation; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about half as long again as the rest combined. Length, 4.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

In general appearance like some varieties of *M. picticollis*, but with distinct traces of elytral striation, eyes larger, interocular space narrower and noticeably elevated, and groove arched backwards. The antennae of the type are damaged, only eight joints being present; of these the first is almost black except at the base, the second and third are infuscated towards the apex, and the following ones have the apical half of each black or infuscated. The elytra are not as polished as the prothorax, as their derm is slightly shagreened; their greater portion is black, the pale portion is of an irregularly oblong shape, and occupies the median third in width and rather more than the median half in length, its margins neither sharply defined nor even; the under surface, palpi, and legs, except the claws, are entirely pale. The prothorax has a small and irregular fovea on each side of the middle, apparently representing the median transverse impression. The type is probably a female, as the fifth segment of its abdomen is small and without narrow, longitudinal impressions.

MONOLEPTA OCTONOTATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 29.)

♂.—Flavous, antennae, except three basal joints, eight spots on elytra, and extreme base of hind tarsi black, two apical joints of each tarsus infuscated.

Head with interocular groove arched forwards, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Antennae long and not very thin, second and third joints combined scarcely half the length of fourth. Prothorax about once and two-thirds as wide as long, front angles rounded off, hind ones subdentate; median transverse impression rather wide and deep, scarcely enfeebled in middle; punctures small but rather sharply defined. Elytra rather thin, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures dense, rather small and somewhat rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with a narrow impression on each side of the medio-apical third. Basal joint of hind tarsi about half as long again as the rest combined. Length, 4.25-4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter and thinner, second and third joints combined slightly more than half the length of fourth, elytra less parallel-sided and apical segment of abdomen simple.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Macleay Museum).

With eight elytral spots as on *M. megalops*, but the four near the base differently placed and the prothorax immaculate. The spots on the elytra are small and oval, the subbasal ones are not in a straight line, the median ones, which are close to the suture, being slightly posterior to the others, which are on the shoulders; the four posterior ones are also not in a straight line, the median ones being slightly anterior to the others, as a result the outer spots on each elytron are about half as far apart again as the inner ones; on the female the spots near the suture are scarcely indicated.

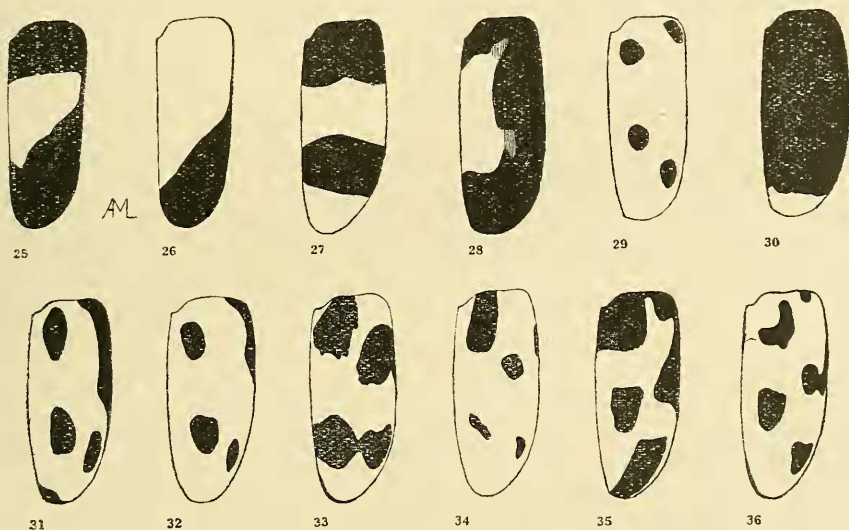
MONOLEPTA LATICOLLIS, n.sp.

Pale dingy flavous, some parts more or less deeply infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head less convex than usual, interocular groove straight, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax distinctly more than twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression rather shallow towards sides, faintly traceable in middle; with dense and small, rugose punctures. Elytra rather thin, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures somewhat larger than on prothorax and also rugose. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice the length of the rest combined. Length, 2.5 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Macleay Museum).

A minute species with unusually wide prothorax. The two specimens, apparently females, under examination, vary somewhat in the extent and intensity



Text-figs. 25-36. Elytral Patterns of species of *Monolepta*.

25. *M. costipennis* Lea, form 2. 26. *M. costipennis* Lea, form 3. 27. *M. fasciculata* Lea. 28. *M. substriata* Lea. 29. *M. octonotata* Lea. 30. *M. terminalis* Weise. 31-32. *M. trivitticollis* Lea. 33-34. *M. megalops* Lea. 35-36. *M. bivitticollis* Lea.

of the markings; on one of them the head, seven apical joints of antennae, and the under surface, are faintly infuscated, the sides of the prothorax and some obscure spots about the middle are slightly darker; on the elytra the suture and margins, including both margins of epipleurae, are narrowly infuscated, there are two conjoined spots on each close to the suture near the base, three small spots towards the sides about the middle, and a wide postmedian fascia, directed obliquely backwards and not touching the margins. On the second specimen the infuscations of the prothorax are very feeble, the two spots on each elytron near the scutellum are free, although close together, there is but one lateromedian spot, and that very faint, and the postmedian fascia is less regular.

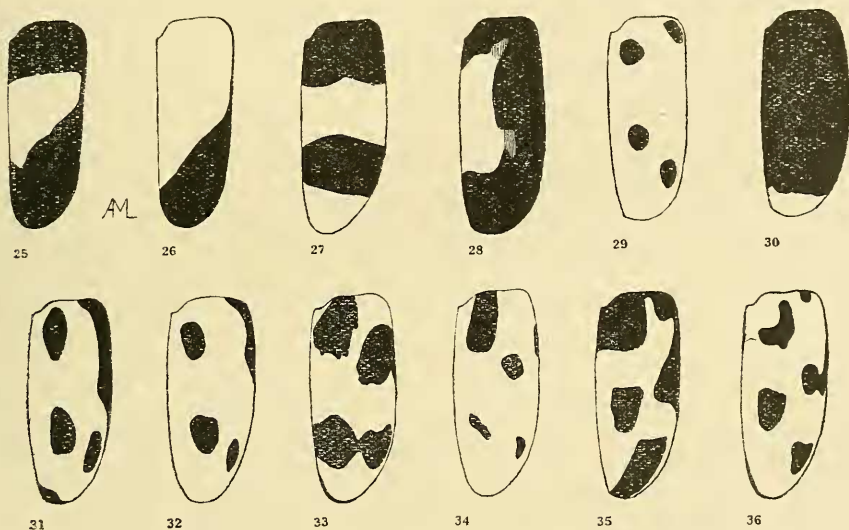
MONOLEPTA LATICOLLIS, n.sp.

Pale dingy flavous, some parts more or less deeply infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head less convex than usual, interocular groove straight, a small triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax distinctly more than twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression rather shallow towards sides, faintly traceable in middle; with dense and small, rugose punctures. Elytra rather thin, almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures somewhat larger than on prothorax and also rugose. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice the length of the rest combined. Length, 2.5 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Macleay Museum).

A minute species with unusually wide prothorax. The two specimens, apparently females, under examination, vary somewhat in the extent and intensity



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of the markings; on one of them the head, seven apical joints of antennae, and the under surface, are faintly infuscated, the sides of the prothorax and some obscure spots about the middle are slightly darker; on the elytra the suture and margins, including both margins of epipleurae, are narrowly infuscated, there are two conjoined spots on each close to the suture near the base, three small spots towards the sides about the middle, and a wide postmedian fascia, directed obliquely backwards and not touching the margins. On the second specimen the infuscations of the prothorax are very feeble, the two spots on each elytron near the scutellum are free, although close together, there is but one lateromedian spot, and that very faint, and the postmedian fascia is less regular.

Group 4. Prothorax of two colours.

MONOLEPTA TRIVITTICOLLIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 31, 32.)

♂.—Flavous; prothorax with three longitudinal vittae, elytra with numerous markings, most of antennae and extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove deep and almost straight, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined the length of fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression very shallow, scarcely traceable across middle; punctures small, but in places sharply defined. Elytra rather long and subelliptic, punctures of moderate size and sharply defined, becoming smaller posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen rather densely clothed, with two narrow longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4.25 mm.

♀.—Differs in having slightly smaller head and eyes, antennae slightly shorter and thinner, the second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth, elytra slightly wider in middle, apical segment of abdomen less densely clothed and without longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—New South Wales: Hastings River (T. G. Sloane), Hornsby (C. Gibbons).

The elytra, with more than two spots on each, distinguish this species from *M. biguttigera* and *M. sparsipennis*, with which it would be associated in Blackburn's table. The three prothoracic vittae extend from base to apex, the median one is narrowest at the apex, the marginal ones are widest there; on each elytron there is a black vitta extending from the base along the side, including the epipleura, to just beyond the hind coxa; and three elliptic spots, the first sub-basal, nearer suture than shoulder and about the length of prothorax, the others postmedian, the inner one slightly in advance of the outer, larger and usually of irregular shape: the suture is very narrowly infuscated, but at the apex the infuscation is dilated into a spot; three basal joints of antennae are usually entirely pale, sometimes the following one is partly pale, and usually the base of the eleventh; there is often an infuscated median line on the head. On one female most of the abdomen is infuscated. In the male each eye at the widest part of the head is equal in width to the narrowest part of the interocular space, in the female it is somewhat less. A specimen from Cairns, from the Blackburn collection, is paler, the dark spots and markings are brownish, and the punctures are slightly larger.

MONOLEPTA MEGALOPS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 33, 34.)

♂.—Pale flavous; three spots on prothorax and five on each elytron brownish or blackish, extreme base of hind tarsi black, first and eleventh joints of antennae pale, the others more or less deeply infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved and deep, with distinct punctures behind it. Eyes unusually large. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined almost the length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently dilated to near apex and then rounded off; median transverse impression shallow towards sides, not traceable across middle; punctures small but sharply defined. Elytra moderately long and parallel-sided to near apex; punctures somewhat larger than on prothorax, but less dense, and not more sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of

Group 4. Prothorax of two colours.

MONOLEPTA TRIVITTICOLLIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 31, 32.)

♂.—Flavous; prothorax with three longitudinal vittae, elytra with numerous markings, most of antennae and extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove deep and almost straight, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined the length of fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; median transverse impression very shallow, scarcely traceable across middle; punctures small, but in places sharply defined. Elytra rather long and subelliptic, punctures of moderate size and sharply defined, becoming smaller posteriorly; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen rather densely clothed, with two narrow longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4.25 mm.

♀.—Differs in having slightly smaller head and eyes, antennae slightly shorter and thinner, the second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth, elytra slightly wider in middle, apical segment of abdomen less densely clothed and without longitudinal impressions.

Hab.—New South Wales: Hastings River (T. G. Sloane), Hornsby (C. Gibbons).

The elytra, with more than two spots on each, distinguish this species from *M. biguttigera* and *M. sparsipennis*, with which it would be associated in Blackburn's table. The three prothoracic vittae extend from base to apex, the median one is narrowest at the apex, the marginal ones are widest there; on each elytron there is a black vitta extending from the base along the side, including the epipleura, to just beyond the hind coxa; and three elliptic spots, the first sub-basal, nearer suture than shoulder and about the length of prothorax, the others postmedian, the inner one slightly in advance of the outer, larger and usually of irregular shape: the suture is very narrowly infuscated, but at the apex the infuscation is dilated into a spot; three basal joints of antennae are usually entirely pale, sometimes the following one is partly pale, and usually the base of the eleventh; there is often an infuscated median line on the head. On one female most of the abdomen is infuscated. In the male each eye at the widest part of the head is equal in width to the narrowest part of the interocular space, in the female it is somewhat less. A specimen from Cairns, from the Blackburn collection, is paler, the dark spots and markings are brownish, and the punctures are slightly larger.

MONOLEPTA MEGALOPS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 33, 34.)

♂.—Pale flavous; three spots on prothorax and five on each elytron brownish or blackish, extreme base of hind tarsi black, first and eleventh joints of antennae pale, the others more or less deeply infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved and deep, with distinct punctures behind it. Eyes unusually large. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined almost the length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently dilated to near apex and then rounded off; median transverse impression shallow towards sides, not traceable across middle; punctures small but sharply defined. Elytra moderately long and parallel-sided to near apex; punctures somewhat larger than on prothorax, but less dense, and not more sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of

abdomen with two longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one half the length of the rest combined. Length, 4-4½ mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter and thinner, elytra less parallel-sided, and apical segment of abdomen smaller and thinner.

Hab.—North-Western Australia: Fortescue River and Roebourne (W. D. Dodd).

In Blackburn's table this species would be associated with *M. biguttigera*, and *M. sparsipennis*, from which it is distinguished by each elytron having four dark spots; *M. figurata* is noted as having three infuscated spots on the pronotum, but also as having three spots on each elytron. The spots on the prothorax are not vittae complete from base to apex, as on the preceding species, but the median one terminates triangularly some distance from the base, and the outer ones touch neither base nor apex; on each elytron the spots are: a somewhat curved one, almost the length of the prothorax and touching base but not suture, a smaller one obliquely to the outer rear of the first, one touching the margin at about the basal fourth and partly continued on to the epipleura, and two postmedian ones almost in line with the first and second; the suture is rather deeply infuscated about the apex. Across the widest part of the head each eye of the female is almost the width of the interocular space; on the male this space is distinctly less than one-third of the total width.

VAR. Two specimens, sexes, from Queensland (Cunnamulla, H. Hardeastle) differ in being larger, 5 mm., the spots on the prothorax larger and the lateral ones on the female almost touching the base, the spots on the elytra are much larger, the first one on each almost touches the suture, the second is dilated so as to touch the marginal spot, and the postmedian ones on the female are conjoined to form an irregular fascia, crossing the suture but not touching the sides; as a result there are but four isolated markings on each elytron of the male, and but two isolated ones and part of a fascia on each elytron of the female.

MONOLEPTA BIVITTICOLLIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 35, 36.)

♂.—Flavous; a median line on head, sides of prothorax, some large spots or markings on elytra, and extreme base of hind tarsi black, apical and three basal joints of antennae pale, the others infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a small impression in front of its middle and some small punctures between it and base. Eyes large, each almost as wide as the interocular space. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax near apex, where it is widest, about twice as wide as long; median transverse impression rather feeble, widely interrupted in middle; punctures dense and sharply defined although small. Elytra rather thin and sub-elliptic; punctures of moderate size and small but mostly sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrow, deep, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi fully one half longer than the rest combined. Length, 4-4.25 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Aloomba.

Close to the preceding species, but without a median spot on the prothorax, and the lateral markings continued to base; from *M. trivitticollis* it is distinguished by the bivittate prothorax and the scutellar blotch; in Blackburn's table, if referred to B B B, it would be associated with *M. biguttigera* and *M. sparsipennis*. The black of the sides of the prothorax is triangularly dilated from base to apex, but the front angles are pale, on the elytra the black parts are: a transversely

abdomen with two longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi about once and one half the length of the rest combined. Length, 4-4½ mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter and thinner, elytra less parallel-sided, and apical segment of abdomen smaller and thinner.

Hab.—North-Western Australia: Fortescue River and Roebourne (W. D. Dodd).

In Blackburn's table this species would be associated with *M. biguttigera*, and *M. sparsipennis*, from which it is distinguished by each elytron having four dark spots; *M. figurata* is noted as having three infuscated spots on the pronotum, but also as having three spots on each elytron. The spots on the prothorax are not vittae complete from base to apex, as on the preceding species, but the median one terminates triangularly some distance from the base, and the outer ones touch neither base nor apex; on each elytron the spots are: a somewhat curved one, almost the length of the prothorax and touching base but not suture, a smaller one obliquely to the outer rear of the first, one touching the margin at about the basal fourth and partly continued on to the epipleura, and two postmedian ones almost in line with the first and second; the suture is rather deeply infuscated about the apex. Across the widest part of the head each eye of the female is almost the width of the interocular space; on the male this space is distinctly less than one-third of the total width.

VAR. Two specimens, sexes, from Queensland (Cunnamulla, H. Hardeastle) differ in being larger, 5 mm., the spots on the prothorax larger and the lateral ones on the female almost touching the base, the spots on the elytra are much larger, the first one on each almost touches the suture, the second is dilated so as to touch the marginal spot, and the postmedian ones on the female are conjoined to form an irregular fascia, crossing the suture but not touching the sides; as a result there are but four isolated markings on each elytron of the male, and but two isolated ones and part of a fascia on each elytron of the female.

MONOLEPTA BIVITTICOLLIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 35, 36.)

♂.—Flavous; a median line on head, sides of prothorax, some large spots or markings on elytra, and extreme base of hind tarsi black, apical and three basal joints of antennae pale, the others infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a small impression in front of its middle and some small punctures between it and base. Eyes large, each almost as wide as the interocular space. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth. Prothorax near apex, where it is widest, about twice as wide as long; median transverse impression rather feeble, widely interrupted in middle; punctures dense and sharply defined although small. Elytra rather thin and sub-elliptic; punctures of moderate size and small but mostly sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrow, deep, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi fully one half longer than the rest combined. Length, 4-4.25 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Aloomba.

Close to the preceding species, but without a median spot on the prothorax, and the lateral markings continued to base; from *M. trivitticollis* it is distinguished by the bivittate prothorax and the scutellar blotch; in Blackburn's table, if referred to B B B, it would be associated with *M. biguttigera* and *M. sparsipennis*. The black of the sides of the prothorax is triangularly dilated from base to apex, but the front angles are pale, on the elytra the black parts are: a transversely

oblong patch almost the size of the pronotum, about the scutellum, each shoulder and the side near it (including the epipleura) with the black dilated to about the middle, a suboblong median spot near the suture, and an oblique vitta behind it touching the suture at its apex.

A male from North-western Australia (Derby, Dr. A. M. Morgan) differs in being slightly smaller, and each elytron with markings appearing, from above, as five free spots: this is due to the oblong about the scutellum being reduced to a curved free spot on each elytron, a shoulder spot free from the lateral one near the base (although this is continued on to part of the epipleura), the submedian spot smaller, and the subapical one reduced to a rounded spot distant from the apex: two of the apical joints of its antennae are also pale, instead of only one.

MONGLEPTA ARIDA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 37-39.)

♂.—Flavous, or pale castaneo-flavous; a large infuscation in each front angle of prothorax, elytra with five infuscated or blackish markings, and the suture narrowly dark at apex, inner margins of epipleurae almost black, one or two apical joints of antennae and three basal ones pale, the others infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a small impression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not quite twice as wide as long, median transverse impression feeble even on sides and not traceable across middle; punctures minute and mostly inconspicuous. Elytra rather thin and subelliptic; punctures small or moderately small, but mostly sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrow deep impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost one half longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.75-4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in the usual details of head, antennae and abdomen.

Hab.—South Australia: Oodnadatta and Hergott Springs (Rev. T. Blackburn); New South Wales: Mulwala (T. G. Sloane), Moree (W. W. Froggatt, No. 26/1917), Whitton (A. M. Lea); Victoria: Nyah (J. C. Goudie, No. 754).

In Blackburn's table this species would be associated with *M. biguttigera* and *M. sparsipennis*, but the markings on prothorax and elytra are different. On South Australian specimens the infuscations of the pronotum are sometimes so faint that they could fairly be referred to Group 3; on them the elytral markings from above appear to consist of five free spots: a subtriangular one common to both, commencing at the scutellum and dilated or bilobed to about one-fifth from the base (on one female this spot is cordate and touches the base each side of the scutellum), a subtriangular spot on each side about the basal fourth, and a large postmedian spot, this sometimes connected along the side with the postbasal spot, and occasionally broken into two; on two females parts of the metasternum and of the abdomen are infuscated, on three others and on four males the sterna and abdomen are entirely pale. On specimens from New South Wales and Victoria the markings are usually more extended, and the tip of the antennae is usually no paler than the tenth joint; on them the postmedian and postbasal markings of the elytra are rather widely connected along the sides and with the base, the scutellar patch is almost square and on one specimen is narrowly connected near its apex with the postbasal spots; on all of them the metasternum is blackish and parts of the abdomen infuscated; on a Victorian specimen the infuscations of the pronotum are conjoined.

oblong patch almost the size of the pronotum, about the scutellum, each shoulder and the side near it (including the epipleura) with the black dilated to about the middle, a suboblong median spot near the suture, and an oblique vitta behind it touching the suture at its apex.

A male from North-western Australia (Derby, Dr. A. M. Morgan) differs in being slightly smaller, and each elytron with markings appearing, from above, as five free spots: this is due to the oblong about the scutellum being reduced to a curved free spot on each elytron, a shoulder spot free from the lateral one near the base (although this is continued on to part of the epipleura), the submedian spot smaller, and the subapical one reduced to a rounded spot distant from the apex: two of the apical joints of its antennae are also pale, instead of only one.

MONGLEPTA ARIDA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 37-39.)

♂.—Flavous, or pale castaneo-flavous; a large infuscation in each front angle of prothorax, elytra with five infuscated or blackish markings, and the suture narrowly dark at apex, inner margins of epipleurae almost black, one or two apical joints of antennae and three basal ones pale, the others infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, a small impression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not quite twice as wide as long, median transverse impression feeble even on sides and not traceable across middle; punctures minute and mostly inconspicuous. Elytra rather thin and subelliptic; punctures small or moderately small, but mostly sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrow deep impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost one half longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.75-4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in the usual details of head, antennae and abdomen.

Hab.—South Australia: Oodnadatta and Hergott Springs (Rev. T. Blackburn); New South Wales: Mulwala (T. G. Sloane), Moree (W. W. Froggatt, No. 26/1917), Whitton (A. M. Lea); Victoria: Nyah (J. C. Goudie, No. 754).

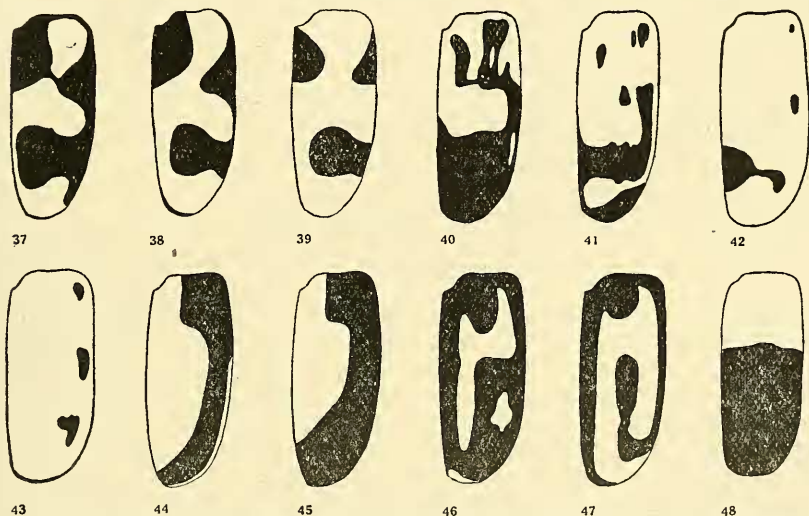
In Blackburn's table this species would be associated with *M. biguttigera* and *M. sparsipennis*, but the markings on prothorax and elytra are different. On South Australian specimens the infuscations of the pronotum are sometimes so faint that they could fairly be referred to Group 3; on them the elytral markings from above appear to consist of five free spots: a subtriangular one common to both, commencing at the scutellum and dilated or bilobed to about one-fifth from the base (on one female this spot is cordate and touches the base each side of the scutellum), a subtriangular spot on each side about the basal fourth, and a large postmedian spot, this sometimes connected along the side with the postbasal spot, and occasionally broken into two; on two females parts of the metasternum and of the abdomen are infuscated, on three others and on four males the sterna and abdomen are entirely pale. On specimens from New South Wales and Victoria the markings are usually more extended, and the tip of the antennae is usually no paler than the tenth joint; on them the postmedian and postbasal markings of the elytra are rather widely connected along the sides and with the base, the scutellar patch is almost square and on one specimen is narrowly connected near its apex with the postbasal spots; on all of them the metasternum is blackish and parts of the abdomen infuscated; on a Victorian specimen the infuscations of the pronotum are conjoined.

MONOLEPTA INTRICATA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 40, 41.)

Of a rather dingy flavous or testaceous, upper surface with variable markings, sterna and abdomen usually infuscated towards sides, antennae infuscated, except parts of three basal joints, parts of tibiae and of tarsi usually slightly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved and rather deep, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined almost the length of fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides moderately round; median transverse impression shallow and inconspicuous; punctures dense in most parts, and small, but sharply defined. Elytra with sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi scarcely, if at all, longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Dr. E. W. Ferguson), Jenolan



Text-figs. 37-48. Elytral Patterns of species of *Monolepta* and *Candezea*.

37-39. *M. arida* Lea. 40-41. *M. intricata* Lea. 42-43. *M. laterivaria* Lea. 44-45. *M. medioflava* Lea. 46-47. *M. aberrans* Lea. 48. *Candezea seminigra* Lea.

(J. C. Wiburd), Galston (S. Dumbrell and A. M. Lea), Mittagong and Forest Reefs (Lea).

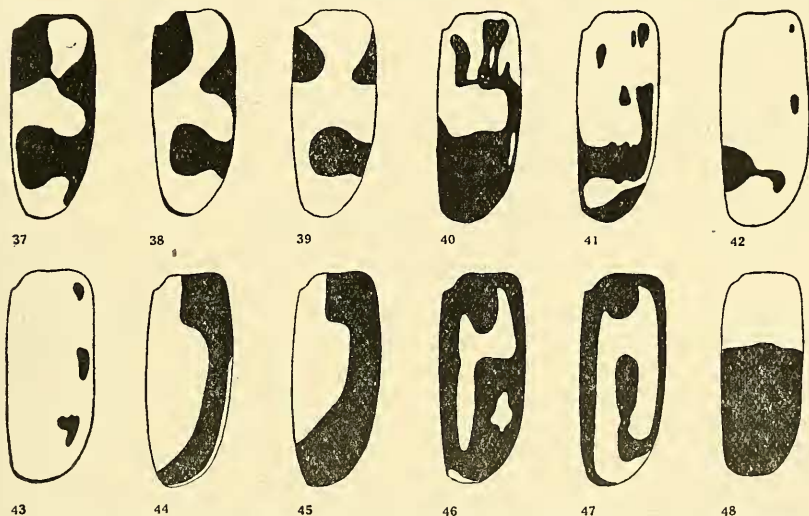
Allied to *M. implicata*, but more depressed, head and prothorax wider and elytral markings on a different plan. The markings of the upper surface are more or less piceous-brown, but sometimes in parts are hardly more than slight infuscations; there is a rather wide median line on the head, traceable sometimes to the front of the clypeus; on the prothorax there are three median spots, usually loosely conjoined to form a median Y, the margins are dark but to a variable extent; the scutellum is dark; on the elytra rather more than the apical third is dark, on one specimen entirely, but on six others enclosing a short pale fascia or two free spots; from each side of it a streak extends near the side to about the basal two-fifths, when it turns inwards to touch or nearly touch a small spot, the latter is sometimes narrowly connected with a humeral spot, and sometimes from its inner edge with a second place on the apical blotch; the humeral

MONOLEPTA INTRICATA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 40, 41.)

Of a rather dingy flavous or testaceous, upper surface with variable markings, sterna and abdomen usually infuscated towards sides, antennae infuscated, except parts of three basal joints, parts of tibiae and of tarsi usually slightly infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved and rather deep, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined almost the length of fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, sides moderately round; median transverse impression shallow and inconspicuous; punctures dense in most parts, and small, but sharply defined. Elytra with sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi scarcely, if at all, longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4.25 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Dr. E. W. Ferguson), Jenolan



Text-figs. 37-48. Elytral Patterns of species of *Monolepta* and *Candezea*.

37-39. *M. arida* Lea. 40-41. *M. intricata* Lea. 42-43. *M. laterivaria* Lea. 44-45. *M. medioflava* Lea. 46-47. *M. aberrans* Lea. 48. *Candezea seminigra* Lea.

(J. C. Wiburd), Galston (S. Dumbrell and A. M. Lea), Mittagong and Forest Reefs (Lea).

Allied to *M. implicata*, but more depressed, head and prothorax wider and elytral markings on a different plan. The markings of the upper surface are more or less piceous-brown, but sometimes in parts are hardly more than slight infuscations; there is a rather wide median line on the head, traceable sometimes to the front of the clypeus; on the prothorax there are three median spots, usually loosely conjoined to form a median Y, the margins are dark but to a variable extent; the scutellum is dark; on the elytra rather more than the apical third is dark, on one specimen entirely, but on six others enclosing a short pale fascia or two free spots; from each side of it a streak extends near the side to about the basal two-fifths, when it turns inwards to touch or nearly touch a small spot, the latter is sometimes narrowly connected with a humeral spot, and sometimes from its inner edge with a second place on the apical blotch; the humeral

spot is sometimes free, sometimes broken up into two; there is usually a free spot near the suture close to the base; on each elytron of one specimen there are three subbasal spots (including two on the shoulder) narrowly connected with obscure antemedian spots, and these connected along the side with the apical blotch, so that not one of the dark markings is free; the extreme base of the hind tarsi is not black. On some specimens the punctures, although scarcely longer, are more sharply defined than on others; this is especially the case with those on the pronotum. All the specimens described appear to be females.

MONOLEPTA LATERIVARIA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 42, 43.)

Pale watery flavous, upper surface with some infuscated markings, three basal joints of antennae partly pale, the others infuscated, margins of elytral epipleurae narrowly dark.

Head with interocular groove straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax scarcely one-fourth wider than long, sides gently rounded, a feeble notch near apex, base subdentate; median transverse impression feeble; punctures rather dense and sharply defined, but in parts indistinct. Elytra slightly dilated to near apex; punctures of moderate size and sharply defined, with faint traces of striation; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined. Length, 4.25-5.25 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

On the head there is a slightly infuscated median line, the sides of the prothorax are narrowly but deeply infuscated and in its middle a very faint Y may be traced; on each elytron there are three small spots towards the sides: one on the shoulder, smallest and faint, one just before the middle and one fairly close to apex; in addition on the type there is a fairly large round blotch, about the size of the head, about the summit of the apical slope; on a second specimen the elytral markings are still more faint, and the sutural blotch is hardly more than indicated. A specimen from the Cairns district (A. M. Lea), has the three outer spots on each elytron somewhat larger and more distinct and the sutural blotch absent, but the suture itself has a narrow infuscation which is continued around the tips to join in with a narrow marginal infuscation; the transverse impression of its pronotum is also more distinct. The three specimens at first glance apparently, on account of the sides of the prothorax, belong to one of the many varieties of *M. implicata*, but the head is larger, the prothorax longer, with smaller punctures and a wide vague depression, so that, when viewed from the sides it appears at its lowest in the middle; on *M. implicata*, when so viewed, it appears more convex there than elsewhere; the elytral markings are also on a different plan. The three specimens are probably females, two of them are without longitudinal impressions on the abdomen, but the abdomen of the third is so shrivelled that its structure cannot be defined.

MONOLEPTA MEDIOFLAVA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 44, 45.)

♂.—Flavous and black.

Head with interocular groove short and straight, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and moderately thin, second and third joints combined about the length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides rounded in front; median transverse impression rather shallow towards sides, interrupted in middle; punctures dense and rather

spot is sometimes free, sometimes broken up into two; there is usually a free spot near the suture close to the base; on each elytron of one specimen there are three subbasal spots (including two on the shoulder) narrowly connected with obscure antemedian spots, and these connected along the side with the apical blotch, so that not one of the dark markings is free; the extreme base of the hind tarsi is not black. On some specimens the punctures, although scarcely longer, are more sharply defined than on others; this is especially the case with those on the pronotum. All the specimens described appear to be females.

MONOLEPTA LATERIVARIA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 42, 43.)

Pale watery flavous, upper surface with some infuscated markings, three basal joints of antennae partly pale, the others infuscated, margins of elytral epipleurae narrowly dark.

Head with interocular groove straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax scarcely one-fourth wider than long, sides gently rounded, a feeble notch near apex, base subdentate; median transverse impression feeble; punctures rather dense and sharply defined, but in parts indistinct. Elytra slightly dilated to near apex; punctures of moderate size and sharply defined, with faint traces of striation; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined. Length, 4.25-5.25 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

On the head there is a slightly infuscated median line, the sides of the prothorax are narrowly but deeply infuscated and in its middle a very faint Y may be traced; on each elytron there are three small spots towards the sides: one on the shoulder, smallest and faint, one just before the middle and one fairly close to apex; in addition on the type there is a fairly large round blotch, about the size of the head, about the summit of the apical slope; on a second specimen the elytral markings are still more faint, and the sutural blotch is hardly more than indicated. A specimen from the Cairns district (A. M. Lea), has the three outer spots on each elytron somewhat larger and more distinct and the sutural blotch absent, but the suture itself has a narrow infuscation which is continued around the tips to join in with a narrow marginal infuscation; the transverse impression of its pronotum is also more distinct. The three specimens at first glance apparently, on account of the sides of the prothorax, belong to one of the many varieties of *M. implicata*, but the head is larger, the prothorax longer, with smaller punctures and a wide vague depression, so that, when viewed from the sides it appears at its lowest in the middle; on *M. implicata*, when so viewed, it appears more convex there than elsewhere; the elytral markings are also on a different plan. The three specimens are probably females, two of them are without longitudinal impressions on the abdomen, but the abdomen of the third is so shrivelled that its structure cannot be defined.

MONOLEPTA MEDIOFLAVA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 44, 45.)

♂.—Flavous and black.

Head with interocular groove short and straight, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and moderately thin, second and third joints combined about the length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides rounded in front; median transverse impression rather shallow towards sides, interrupted in middle; punctures dense and rather

small, but sharply defined. Elytra rather narrow and subelliptic; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Abdomen with fourth segment incurved to middle, fifth with a medioapical impression, on each side of which is a narrow deep line. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice the length of the rest combined. Length, 4.25-4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes slightly smaller, antennae shorter and thinner, fourth segment of abdomen straight at apex and fifth simple.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (Blackburn's collection), Cairns district (F. P. Dodd and A. M. Lea), Kuranda (H. H. D. Griffith).

Structurally close to *M. pcticollis* and colours much the same, but pattern very different; the elytral markings are somewhat as on *M. substriata*, but the prothorax also has markings; in Blackburn's table if referred to A, BB, it might be associated with *M. tepperi*, which is a very different species; if not with that species, a fresh section, C C C C, would be required for it. The flavous parts of the upper surface are the head, a bilobed spot at the base of the prothorax and the thickened front angles (on a female the base and lateral margins throughout), the scutellum and a wide sutural patch on elytra; the patch occupies the medio-basal third for a short distance, is then suddenly dilated to about the middle of each elytron, and is then narrowed to terminate near the apex; the three basal joints of antennae are pale and sometimes part of the fourth and base of the eleventh, the extreme base of the hind tarsi is black; on one male the outer margins of the elytra are narrowly pale beyond the basal fourth, and its head has a median dark line. The interocular space on the female is slightly less than the width of an eye, on the male it is distinctly less.

MONOLEPTA VITTIMEDIA, n.sp.

♂.—Pale flavous; base of head, a median vitta on prothorax, scutellum, abdomen, inner margins of elytral epipleurae, most of antennae and extreme base of hind tarsi black or blackish, two apical joints of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular impression deep and almost straight, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined about the length of fourth. Prothorax less than twice as wide as long, front angles rounded off; median transverse impression rather wide, not interrupted in middle; punctures somewhat irregular, but in places fairly dense and sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and rather small, sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrowly impressed lines. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in the usual particulars of head, eyes, antennae and abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: National Park (H. Hacker); New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron), Mittagong (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

In Blackburn's table this species could hardly be associated with *M. fumaticornis*, as the antennae are not entirely deep black, three or four of the basal joints being partly pale; it should therefore go with *M. dilutior*, from which, as also from *M. fumaticornis*, it is distinguished by the deep black median vitta of the pronotum; it is about the size and with the general appearance of *M. acaciae*, but that species has the suture narrowly dark, and the prothoracic vitta much narrower. The black part of the head extends about half way to the interocular groove. On three males the abdomen is entirely dark, on the only female only its apical segment is dark; on two Queensland specimens there is a faint red-

small, but sharply defined. Elytra rather narrow and subelliptic; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Abdomen with fourth segment incurved to middle, fifth with a medioapical impression, on each side of which is a narrow deep line. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice the length of the rest combined. Length, 4.25-4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes slightly smaller, antennae shorter and thinner, fourth segment of abdomen straight at apex and fifth simple.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (Blackburn's collection), Cairns district (F. P. Dodd and A. M. Lea), Kuranda (H. H. D. Griffith).

Structurally close to *M. pcticollis* and colours much the same, but pattern very different; the elytral markings are somewhat as on *M. substriata*, but the prothorax also has markings; in Blackburn's table if referred to A, BB, it might be associated with *M. tepperi*, which is a very different species; if not with that species, a fresh section, C C C C, would be required for it. The flavous parts of the upper surface are the head, a bilobed spot at the base of the prothorax and the thickened front angles (on a female the base and lateral margins throughout), the scutellum and a wide sutural patch on elytra; the patch occupies the medio-basal third for a short distance, is then suddenly dilated to about the middle of each elytron, and is then narrowed to terminate near the apex; the three basal joints of antennae are pale and sometimes part of the fourth and base of the eleventh, the extreme base of the hind tarsi is black; on one male the outer margins of the elytra are narrowly pale beyond the basal fourth, and its head has a median dark line. The interocular space on the female is slightly less than the width of an eye, on the male it is distinctly less.

MONOLEPTA VITTIMEDIA, n.sp.

♂.—Pale flavous; base of head, a median vitta on prothorax, scutellum, abdomen, inner margins of elytral epipleurae, most of antennae and extreme base of hind tarsi black or blackish, two apical joints of tarsi infuscated.

Head with interocular impression deep and almost straight, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined about the length of fourth. Prothorax less than twice as wide as long, front angles rounded off; median transverse impression rather wide, not interrupted in middle; punctures somewhat irregular, but in places fairly dense and sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and rather small, sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrowly impressed lines. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.25-3.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in the usual particulars of head, eyes, antennae and abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: National Park (H. Hacker); New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron), Mittagong (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

In Blackburn's table this species could hardly be associated with *M. fumaticornis*, as the antennae are not entirely deep black, three or four of the basal joints being partly pale; it should therefore go with *M. dilutior*, from which, as also from *M. fumaticornis*, it is distinguished by the deep black median vitta of the pronotum; it is about the size and with the general appearance of *M. acaciae*, but that species has the suture narrowly dark, and the prothoracic vitta much narrower. The black part of the head extends about half way to the interocular groove. On three males the abdomen is entirely dark, on the only female only its apical segment is dark; on two Queensland specimens there is a faint red-

dening of the apex of elytra, probably indicating that on living specimens the colour there is brighter than the rest of the elytra.

MONOLEPTA ABERRANS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 46, 47.)

Black and whitish-flavous.

Head with a deep and slightly curved interocular groove, somewhat dilated in its middle. Eyes prominent but small. Antennae moderately stout and not very long, third joint slightly longer than second and slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax scarcely one-fourth wider than long, sides moderately rounded; punctures minute but rather sharp. Elytra subelliptic, sides gently rounded; punctures rather small and sharply defined but not crowded; epipleurae narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine; New South Wales: Dalmorton, Tamworth (A. M. Lea).

The comparatively long prothorax and third joint of antennae, and short hind tarsi, with the rather small eyes, are aberrant in the genus, and the elytral epipleurae, although very narrow at the hind coxae, are traceable to beyond the middle; the basal joint of the hind tarsi is rather wide, but the three specimens before me appear to be females, as the apical segment of the abdomen is without longitudinal impressions. The type (from Mount Tambourine) has the head, sides of prothorax (except the thickened front angles) and an elongated median spot, suture and sides of elytra, a spot on each side of base (joined to the suture and side) and an elongated median vitta on each, commencing at the basal third and deflected to join in with the side near apex, tip of abdomen, extreme base of hind tarsi, and all the claw joints black; the antennae have the apical and three basal joints pale, the others infuscated or black, the front femora and tibiae are rather dark in the middle, the middle ones less so. The Tamworth specimen has the median spot of the prothorax thin and faint, and the black median vitta on each elytron widely joined at its base and apex with the side (so that an elongated spot is enclosed); the tips and outer margins are narrowly pale, the infuscation of the front legs is faint and on the middle ones scarcely traceable, and five basal joints of its antennae are entirely pale. The specimen from Dalmorton resembles the type in the markings of the prothorax, but the Tamworth one in those of its elytra, all its femora are dark in the middle and the abdomen is dark, except for a median vitta on the four basal segments. On the type there is a small fovea on each side of the middle of the prothorax, apparently representing remnants of the transverse impression, but from the other specimens even these are absent.

Group 5. Prothorax and elytra entirely dark.

MONOLEPTA USITATA, n.sp.

♂.—Black, elytra deep blue or purplish-blue.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and moderately thin, second and third joints combined about the length of fourth. Prothorax less than twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded; median transverse impression distinct towards sides, almost absent in centre; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra feebly dilated posteriorly; punctures dense, rather small and in parts rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of

dening of the apex of elytra, probably indicating that on living specimens the colour there is brighter than the rest of the elytra.

MONOLEPTA ABERRANS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 46, 47.)

Black and whitish-flavous.

Head with a deep and slightly curved interocular groove, somewhat dilated in its middle. Eyes prominent but small. Antennae moderately stout and not very long, third joint slightly longer than second and slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax scarcely one-fourth wider than long, sides moderately rounded; punctures minute but rather sharp. Elytra subelliptic, sides gently rounded; punctures rather small and sharply defined but not crowded; epipleurae narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine; New South Wales: Dalmorton, Tamworth (A. M. Lea).

The comparatively long prothorax and third joint of antennae, and short hind tarsi, with the rather small eyes, are aberrant in the genus, and the elytral epipleurae, although very narrow at the hind coxae, are traceable to beyond the middle; the basal joint of the hind tarsi is rather wide, but the three specimens before me appear to be females, as the apical segment of the abdomen is without longitudinal impressions. The type (from Mount Tambourine) has the head, sides of prothorax (except the thickened front angles) and an elongated median spot, suture and sides of elytra, a spot on each side of base (joined to the suture and side) and an elongated median vitta on each, commencing at the basal third and deflected to join in with the side near apex, tip of abdomen, extreme base of hind tarsi, and all the claw joints black; the antennae have the apical and three basal joints pale, the others infuscated or black, the front femora and tibiae are rather dark in the middle, the middle ones less so. The Tamworth specimen has the median spot of the prothorax thin and faint, and the black median vitta on each elytron widely joined at its base and apex with the side (so that an elongated spot is enclosed); the tips and outer margins are narrowly pale, the infuscation of the front legs is faint and on the middle ones scarcely traceable, and five basal joints of its antennae are entirely pale. The specimen from Dalmorton resembles the type in the markings of the prothorax, but the Tamworth one in those of its elytra, all its femora are dark in the middle and the abdomen is dark, except for a median vitta on the four basal segments. On the type there is a small fovea on each side of the middle of the prothorax, apparently representing remnants of the transverse impression, but from the other specimens even these are absent.

Group 5. Prothorax and elytra entirely dark.

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Head with interocular groove slightly curved, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and moderately thin, second and third joints combined about the length of fourth. Prothorax less than twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded; median transverse impression distinct towards sides, almost absent in centre; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra feebly dilated posteriorly; punctures dense, rather small and in parts rugose; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of

abdomen with two narrow, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 4-4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in the usual particulars of the head, eyes, antennae and abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen, F. P. Dodd, H. Hacker, No. 52), Kuranda (G. E. Bryant).

In general appearance like *M. germari*, but consistently larger, antennae stouter and prothorax black or dark reddish-brown; of the nine specimens under examination six have the prothorax not really black, although at first glance it appears to be so. The knees and trochanters are usually the only parts of the legs that are reddish, but on one female the legs are entirely of a rather dingy brown. On the male the interocular part of the head occupies slightly less than one-third of the width, on the female slightly more than one-third.

MONOLEPTA PARVONIGRA, n.sp.

Black; antennae, knees and base of front tibiae flavous.

Head with interocular groove straight, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes prominent but rather small. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined somewhat shorter than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides gently and evenly rounded; median transverse impression rather deep towards sides, interrupted in middle; punctures sparse and minute. Elytra feebly dilated posteriorly; with fairly dense and small, rugose punctures, few of them sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Darnley Island (H. Elgner).

Structurally close to *M. germari*, but upper surface entirely black and antennae entirely pale, although the median joints are slightly darker than the others. Of the two specimens taken by Mr. Elgner one is certainly a female; the other has somewhat longer and stouter antennae and is probably a male, but the structure of its abdomen is not very evident, owing to postmortem contractions.

MONOLEPTA SUBMETALLICA, n.sp.

Black, with a slight bronzy or greenish gloss; legs flavous, two apical joints of tarsi infuscated, antennae blackish, three basal joints and part of the fourth pale.

Head with interocular groove deep and almost straight, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax about one half wider than long, sides (for the genus) rather strongly rounded; flat and without transverse impression in middle; punctures dense and rather sharply defined. Elytra rather thin, parallel-sided to near apex; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

About the size of ordinary specimens of *M. germari*, but flatter, black with a vague metallic gloss, femora and tibiae entirely pale, punctures stronger, and pronotum without a median transverse impression; *M. quaesita*, to which it is structurally closer, is a somewhat larger species, with legs mostly dark. Two females were sent by Mrs. Hobler.

abdomen with two narrow, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 4-4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in the usual particulars of the head, eyes, antennae and abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen, F. P. Dodd, H. Hacker, No. 52), Kuranda (G. E. Bryant).

In general appearance like *M. germari*, but consistently larger, antennae stouter and prothorax black or dark reddish-brown; of the nine specimens under examination six have the prothorax not really black, although at first glance it appears to be so. The knees and trochanters are usually the only parts of the legs that are reddish, but on one female the legs are entirely of a rather dingy brown. On the male the interocular part of the head occupies slightly less than one-third of the width, on the female slightly more than one-third.

MONOLEPTA PARVONIGRA, n.sp.

Black; antennae, knees and base of front tibiae flavous.

Head with interocular groove straight, a small depression in front of its middle. Eyes prominent but rather small. Antennae rather long and thin, second and third joints combined somewhat shorter than fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides gently and evenly rounded; median transverse impression rather deep towards sides, interrupted in middle; punctures sparse and minute. Elytra feebly dilated posteriorly; with fairly dense and small, rugose punctures, few of them sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-fourth longer than the rest combined. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Darnley Island (H. Elgner).

Structurally close to *M. germari*, but upper surface entirely black and antennae entirely pale, although the median joints are slightly darker than the others. Of the two specimens taken by Mr. Elgner one is certainly a female; the other has somewhat longer and stouter antennae and is probably a male, but the structure of its abdomen is not very evident, owing to postmortem contractions.

MONOLEPTA SUBMETALLICA, n.sp.

Black, with a slight bronzy or greenish gloss; legs flavous, two apical joints of tarsi infuscated, antennae blackish, three basal joints and part of the fourth pale.

Head with interocular groove deep and almost straight, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes moderately large. Antennae long and thin, third joint slightly longer than second, their combined length slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax about one half wider than long, sides (for the genus) rather strongly rounded; flat and without transverse impression in middle; punctures dense and rather sharply defined. Elytra rather thin, parallel-sided to near apex; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than the rest combined. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

About the size of ordinary specimens of *M. germari*, but flatter, black with a vague metallic gloss, femora and tibiae entirely pale, punctures stronger, and pronotum without a median transverse impression; *M. quaesita*, to which it is structurally closer, is a somewhat larger species, with legs mostly dark. Two females were sent by Mrs. Hobler.

MONOLEPTA DOLICHOGNATHA, n.sp.

♂.—Black with a dark metallic-green gloss, head in front of eyes and legs flavous, two apical joints of antennae infuscated; antennae blackish, three basal joints paler, but first joint dark on its upper surface.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, sides touching hind margins of eyes; muzzle longer than usual. Eyes rather small, each only about half the width of the interocular space. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint longer and thinner than second, and slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax about one half wider than long, sides moderately rounded and feebly notched near apex; very feebly transversely impressed in middle; punctures rather small but dense and sharply defined. Elytra rather thin, parallel-sided to near apex; with crowded and sharply defined punctures, slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with a medioapical fovea. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one half shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Beverley (E. F. du Boulay).

With the general appearance of *M. quaesita*, but muzzle much longer, and prothoracic punctures much more sharply defined. The muzzle and third joint of antennae are longer than usual in the genus, and the hind tarsi are shorter, the spine at the apex of the hind tibiae is also unusually short.

MONOLEPTA OVATA, n.sp.

♂.—Black; antennae, except three apical joints, knees, trochanters and parts of tarsi obscurely flavous or testaceous.

Head small, interocular groove triangular, a narrow deep impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae thin and rather long, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax evenly convex, almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles subdentate; without transverse median impression; punctures dense, rather small and sharply defined. Elytra somewhat dilated in middle; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two longitudinal impressions, and a mediobasal fovea. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd).

A small, ovate, rather convex species, with unusually large eyes, each of these being distinctly wider than the interocular space; structurally it is close to *M. terminalis*, but the prothorax and elytra are entirely dark. A female from Cairns (A. M. Lea) probably represents a variety of the species, it differs from the type in having the elytra deep blue, more of the antennae and legs infuscated, apical segment of abdomen simple, and eyes slightly smaller.

MONOLEPTA MEDIOFUSCA, n.sp.

♀.—Black; antennae and legs flavous, in parts infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved. Eyes large, each slightly narrower than the interocular space. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax and elytra with outlines and convexity as in the preceding species, but with decidedly smaller punctures. Basal joint of hind tarsi twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Structurally close to the preceding species, but larger, median instead of

MONOLEPTA DOLICHOGNATHA, n.sp.

♂.—Black with a dark metallic-green gloss, head in front of eyes and legs flavous, two apical joints of antennae infuscated; antennae blackish, three basal joints paler, but first joint dark on its upper surface.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved, sides touching hind margins of eyes; muzzle longer than usual. Eyes rather small, each only about half the width of the interocular space. Antennae rather long and thin, third joint longer and thinner than second, and slightly shorter than fourth. Prothorax about one half wider than long, sides moderately rounded and feebly notched near apex; very feebly transversely impressed in middle; punctures rather small but dense and sharply defined. Elytra rather thin, parallel-sided to near apex; with crowded and sharply defined punctures, slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with a medioapical fovea. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one half shorter than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Beverley (E. F. du Boulay).

With the general appearance of *M. quaesita*, but muzzle much longer, and prothoracic punctures much more sharply defined. The muzzle and third joint of antennae are longer than usual in the genus, and the hind tarsi are shorter, the spine at the apex of the hind tibiae is also unusually short.

MONOLEPTA OVATA, n.sp.

♂.—Black; antennae, except three apical joints, knees, trochanters and parts of tarsi obscurely flavous or testaceous.

Head small, interocular groove triangular, a narrow deep impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae thin and rather long, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax evenly convex, almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles subdentate; without transverse median impression; punctures dense, rather small and sharply defined. Elytra somewhat dilated in middle; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae scarcely traceable beyond hind coxae. Apical segment of abdomen with two longitudinal impressions, and a mediobasal fovea. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd).

A small, ovate, rather convex species, with unusually large eyes, each of these being distinctly wider than the interocular space; structurally it is close to *M. terminalis*, but the prothorax and elytra are entirely dark. A female from Cairns (A. M. Lea) probably represents a variety of the species, it differs from the type in having the elytra deep blue, more of the antennae and legs infuscated, apical segment of abdomen simple, and eyes slightly smaller.

MONOLEPTA MEDIOFUSCA, n.sp.

♀.—Black; antennae and legs flavous, in parts infuscated.

Head with interocular groove moderately curved. Eyes large, each slightly narrower than the interocular space. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax and elytra with outlines and convexity as in the preceding species, but with decidedly smaller punctures. Basal joint of hind tarsi twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Structurally close to the preceding species, but larger, median instead of

apical joints of antennae dark, legs paler and punctures smaller, those on the elytra of the present species being only as large as those on the prothorax of the preceding one. The two apical joints of antennae are conspicuously paler than the four preceding ones, the legs, the knees and front tibiae excepted, are rather lightly infuscated, but the extreme base of the hind tarsi is black.

MONOLEPTA INFLATA, n.sp.

Deep purplish-blue; antennae (except parts of three basal joints), and legs (except knees and base of front tibiae) black.

Head rather wide, interocular groove almost straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Antennae prominent but not very large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined about equal to fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; without median transverse impression; punctures minute but rather sharply defined. Elytra distinctly dilated to near apex, greatest width slightly more than twice that of prothorax; punctures rather small but sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi very little longer than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (G. E. Bryant).

A deep blue species, like *M. jacobyi*, but elytra strongly dilated posteriorly, their greatest width being more than that of *M. ovata* and allied species, and more to the rear. The type has slightly longer antennae (they just pass the tips of the elytra) and larger eyes than on a second specimen, and is probably a male, but unfortunately its abdomen is missing.

CANDEZEA.

As previously noted, it is somewhat doubtful whether this genus should be regarded as distinct from *Monolepta*, apparently the only distinction being in the elytral epipleurae. On many species of *Monolepta* these are very narrow at the hind coxae and are not traceable beyond the apex of the first abdominal segment, on others they are faintly traceable to the apex of the second or even of the third and fourth; occasionally they are narrow but traceable almost or quite to the suture; but to see them clearly it is usually necessary to place the specimen on its back. Although I follow Jacoby and Blackburn in placing several species with the epipleurae long in *Candezea*, it would be advisable for future workers to check descriptions of both genera before describing new Australian species of either. See also notes under *C. decipiens*.

CANDEZEA STENOPLEURA, n.sp.

Flavous; antennal joints after the third partly black, inner base of elytral epipleurae very narrowly infuscated, third tarsal joint and claws infuscated.

Head with interocular groove straight and not very deep, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, their combined length about equal to fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles dentate; without transverse median impression; punctures dense, small and somewhat rugose. Elytra short, sides dilated posteriorly, greatest width almost twice that of prothorax; punctures dense and not very large but sharply defined; epipleurae narrow but traceable to apex. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4 mm.

apical joints of antennae dark, legs paler and punctures smaller, those on the elytra of the present species being only as large as those on the prothorax of the preceding one. The two apical joints of antennae are conspicuously paler than the four preceding ones, the legs, the knees and front tibiae excepted, are rather lightly infuscated, but the extreme base of the hind tarsi is black.

MONOLEPTA INFLATA, n.sp.

Deep purplish-blue; antennae (except parts of three basal joints), and legs (except knees and base of front tibiae) black.

Head rather wide, interocular groove almost straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Antennae prominent but not very large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined about equal to fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded; without median transverse impression; punctures minute but rather sharply defined. Elytra distinctly dilated to near apex, greatest width slightly more than twice that of prothorax; punctures rather small but sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae. Basal joint of hind tarsi very little longer than the rest combined. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (G. E. Bryant).

A deep blue species, like *M. jacobyi*, but elytra strongly dilated posteriorly, their greatest width being more than that of *M. ovata* and allied species, and more to the rear. The type has slightly longer antennae (they just pass the tips of the elytra) and larger eyes than on a second specimen, and is probably a male, but unfortunately its abdomen is missing.

CANDEZEA.

As previously noted, it is somewhat doubtful whether this genus should be regarded as distinct from *Monolepta*, apparently the only distinction being in the elytral epipleurae. On many species of *Monolepta* these are very narrow at the hind coxae and are not traceable beyond the apex of the first abdominal segment, on others they are faintly traceable to the apex of the second or even of the third and fourth; occasionally they are narrow but traceable almost or quite to the suture; but to see them clearly it is usually necessary to place the specimen on its back. Although I follow Jacoby and Blackburn in placing several species with the epipleurae long in *Candezea*, it would be advisable for future workers to check descriptions of both genera before describing new Australian species of either. See also notes under *C. decipiens*.

CANDEZEA STENOPLEURA, n.sp.

Flavous; antennal joints after the third partly black, inner base of elytral epipleurae very narrowly infuscated, third tarsal joint and claws infuscated.

Head with interocular groove straight and not very deep, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes rather large. Antennae long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, their combined length about equal to fourth. Prothorax twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, hind angles dentate; without transverse median impression; punctures dense, small and somewhat rugose. Elytra short, sides dilated posteriorly, greatest width almost twice that of prothorax; punctures dense and not very large but sharply defined; epipleurae narrow but traceable to apex. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.5-4 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale), Darwin (G. E. Bryant, G. F. Hill, No. 314, and W. K. Hunt).

A small, compact species, in many respects near description of *Monolepta brevior*, but larger, three basal joints of antennae pale and the fourth and following joints with base pale, the dark portion increasing in each joint to the eleventh, but even that one pale at the base. As the epipleurae, although narrow, are traceable almost to the suture at the apex of the elytra, the species was referred to *Candezea* rather than to *Monolepta*, in general appearance it is rather close to *M. cryptomela*. There are nine specimens before me, but I cannot find distinctly masculine characters on any of them.

CANDEZEA RUDIS, n.sp.

Flavous, abdomen and apex of elytra somewhat paler than adjacent parts.

Head with interocular groove straight, not very deep, and almost at base of eyes, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not quite twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded; without transverse median impression; punctures not very large but rather rough and crowded. Elytra somewhat dilated to beyond the middle, where the width is almost twice that of prothorax; punctures slightly larger and more sharply defined than on prothorax, but decreasing in size posteriorly, with faint traces of striation; epipleurae very narrow posteriorly but traceable almost to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.25 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

In general appearance fairly close to *C. stenopleura*, but antennae entirely pale and prothoracic punctures coarser; the epipleurae are much the same, except that their inner margins are not dark. The type is probably a female.

CANDEZEA PARVOPUNCTATA, n.sp.

Flavous; metasternum infuscated, elytral epipleurae and extreme base of hind tarsi infuscated or black.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved and not very deep, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, all angles subdentate; without transverse median impression; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra rather thin and parallel-sided to near apex; punctures sparse, small and rugose; epipleurae narrow beyond hind coxae but traceable almost to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one half longer than the rest combined. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River.

In general appearance somewhat like *C. palmerstoni* on a small scale, but under surface pale, interocular groove narrower, elytral punctures less sharply defined and hind tarsi shorter. There is a small subfoveate impression on the head of the type towards the base, but it may be accidental; the antennae are broken but four joints being left, of these the third is distinctly longer than the second, and slightly shorter than the fourth.

CANDEZEA SETIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂.—Reddish, eight apical joints of antennae and extreme base of hind tarsi black, two apical joints of tarsi infuscated. Elytra with short, dense, upright setae.

Head with interocular depression straight and fairly deep, a small impression

Hab.—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale), Darwin (G. E. Bryant, G. F. Hill, No. 314, and W. K. Hunt).

A small, compact species, in many respects near description of *Monolepta brevior*, but larger, three basal joints of antennae pale and the fourth and following joints with base pale, the dark portion increasing in each joint to the eleventh, but even that one pale at the base. As the epipleurae, although narrow, are traceable almost to the suture at the apex of the elytra, the species was referred to *Candezea* rather than to *Monolepta*, in general appearance it is rather close to *M. cryptomela*. There are nine specimens before me, but I cannot find distinctly masculine characters on any of them.

CANDEZEA RUDIS, n.sp.

Flavous, abdomen and apex of elytra somewhat paler than adjacent parts.

Head with interocular groove straight, not very deep, and almost at base of eyes, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not quite twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded; without transverse median impression; punctures not very large but rather rough and crowded. Elytra somewhat dilated to beyond the middle, where the width is almost twice that of prothorax; punctures slightly larger and more sharply defined than on prothorax, but decreasing in size posteriorly, with faint traces of striation; epipleurae very narrow posteriorly but traceable almost to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.25 mm.

Hab.—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

In general appearance fairly close to *C. stenopleura*, but antennae entirely pale and prothoracic punctures coarser; the epipleurae are much the same, except that their inner margins are not dark. The type is probably a female.

CANDEZEA PARVOPUNCTATA, n.sp.

Flavous; metasternum infuscated, elytral epipleurae and extreme base of hind tarsi infuscated or black.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved and not very deep, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes large. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, all angles subdentate; without transverse median impression; punctures minute and inconspicuous. Elytra rather thin and parallel-sided to near apex; punctures sparse, small and rugose; epipleurae narrow beyond hind coxae but traceable almost to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one half longer than the rest combined. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River.

In general appearance somewhat like *C. palmerstoni* on a small scale, but under surface pale, interocular groove narrower, elytral punctures less sharply defined and hind tarsi shorter. There is a small subfoveate impression on the head of the type towards the base, but it may be accidental; the antennae are broken but four joints being left, of these the third is distinctly longer than the second, and slightly shorter than the fourth.

CANDEZEA SETIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂.—Reddish, eight apical joints of antennae and extreme base of hind tarsi black, two apical joints of tarsi infuscated. Elytra with short, dense, upright setae.

Head with interocular depression straight and fairly deep, a small impression

in front of its middle. Eyes prominent and rather large. Antennae long and rather thin, second and third joints combined about the length of fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides feebly rounded, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression rather deep and wide, narrowly interrupted in middle; punctures irregular and small, but in parts sharply defined. Elytra slightly dilated to beyond the middle; with dense, sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow posteriorly, but traceable almost to suture. Apical segment of abdomen with two longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter, elytra somewhat wider, and abdomen with the fourth segment less incurved to middle, and fifth simple.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park, Mittagong (A. M. Lea).

Structurally and with clothing very similar to *C. leai*, but elytra entirely pale, and prothorax smaller. The eyes although large are so placed that, even in the male, their combined width is slightly less than the interocular space.

CANDEZEA SEMINIGRA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 48.)

♂.—Pale flavous; antennae and apical two-thirds of elytra black, abdomen about apex, tarsi and part of tibiae infuscated. Elytra densely clothed with rather short, erect, pale pubescence.

Head with interocular groove almost straight. Eyes prominent, but not very large. Antennae long and, for the genus, not very thin, third joint slightly longer and stouter than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth, fifth slightly longer and stouter than the adjacent ones. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides feebly dilated to near apex; median transverse impression moderately deep, not enfeebled in middle; punctures rather small but mostly sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense punctures of moderate size and in places rugose; epipleurae very narrow posteriorly, but traceable almost to suture. Apical segment of abdomen rather large, with two narrow, longitudinal impressions, beginning at apex. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

A pubescent species, about the size of *C. leai* and the preceding species, but antennae stouter, transverse impression of prothorax not interrupted, and base of elytra flavous instead of reddish.

CANDEZEA ZICZAC, n.sp. (Text-figs. 49, 50.)

♂.—Flavous or testaceous, upper surface with numerous blackish or infuscated markings, parts of antennae and knees infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black. Clothed all over with short, dense, depressed, pale pubescence; some longer hairs in addition on the elytra.

Head with interocular groove not very deep, some distinct punctures between it and base. Eyes large, at their widest each about the width of the interocular space. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long; a shallow depression towards each side; punctures dense, sharply defined and not very small. Elytra large, sides slightly dilated in middle; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow posteriorly but traceable almost to suture. Apical segment of abdomen large, with two narrow, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 4.5 mm.

in front of its middle. Eyes prominent and rather large. Antennae long and rather thin, second and third joints combined about the length of fourth. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides feebly rounded, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression rather deep and wide, narrowly interrupted in middle; punctures irregular and small, but in parts sharply defined. Elytra slightly dilated to beyond the middle; with dense, sharply defined punctures; epipleurae very narrow posteriorly, but traceable almost to suture. Apical segment of abdomen with two longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter, elytra somewhat wider, and abdomen with the fourth segment less incurved to middle, and fifth simple.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park, Mittagong (A. M. Lea).

Structurally and with clothing very similar to *C. leai*, but elytra entirely pale, and prothorax smaller. The eyes although large are so placed that, even in the male, their combined width is slightly less than the interocular space.

CANDEZEA SEMINIGRA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 48.)

♂.—Pale flavous; antennae and apical two-thirds of elytra black, abdomen about apex, tarsi and part of tibiae infuscated. Elytra densely clothed with rather short, erect, pale pubescence.

Head with interocular groove almost straight. Eyes prominent, but not very large. Antennae long and, for the genus, not very thin, third joint slightly longer and stouter than second, their combined length slightly greater than fourth, fifth slightly longer and stouter than the adjacent ones. Prothorax about once and one half as wide as long, sides feebly dilated to near apex; median transverse impression moderately deep, not enfeebled in middle; punctures rather small but mostly sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense punctures of moderate size and in places rugose; epipleurae very narrow posteriorly, but traceable almost to suture. Apical segment of abdomen rather large, with two narrow, longitudinal impressions, beginning at apex. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one-third longer than the rest combined. Length, 3.5 mm.

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A pubescent species, about the size of *C. leai* and the preceding species, but antennae stouter, transverse impression of prothorax not interrupted, and base of elytra flavous instead of reddish.

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♂.—Flavous or testaceous, upper surface with numerous blackish or infuscated markings, parts of antennae and knees infuscated, extreme base of hind tarsi black. Clothed all over with short, dense, depressed, pale pubescence; some longer hairs in addition on the elytra.

Head with interocular groove not very deep, some distinct punctures between it and base. Eyes large, at their widest each about the width of the interocular space. Antennae long and thin, second and third joints combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long; a shallow depression towards each side; punctures dense, sharply defined and not very small. Elytra large, sides slightly dilated in middle; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow posteriorly but traceable almost to suture. Apical segment of abdomen large, with two narrow, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter, elytra slightly wider, and apical segment of abdomen smaller and simple.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown); New South Wales: Illawarra (H. J. Carter), Hastings River (T. G. Sloane); Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

A very distinct species with markings unlike those of any previously described species of the Australian *Galerucides*. The dark markings on the upper surface consist of a median line on the head, five spots on the pronotum, and four series of more or less zigzag transverse markings on the elytra, one at the base, one before the middle, one at the middle, and one subapical, in addition the tips and epipleurae are dark. On the antennae the second joint is dark, the fourth has the apical half pale, the following joints are pale at the apex, but to a decreasing extent, so that only the extreme tip of the tenth is pale.

CANDEZEA BIMACULINIGRA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 51.)

♂.—Bright flavous-red; each elytron with a large, round, black spot at the apical third, tips of joints of antennae, after the third, and knees infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae moderately long and rather stout, second and third joints very short, their combined length distinctly shorter than fourth. Prothorax scarcely one-fourth wider than long, sides feebly rounded, all angles subdentate; with a faint median transverse impression; punctures dense and rather minute but sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and sharply defined punctures. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrow, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost as long as the rest combined. Length, 4.5 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia.

A very distinct species, the reddish colour is similar to that of *M. divisa* and *M. dimidiata*.

CANDEZEA LATA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 52.)

Flavous and black.

Head wide, flat in front; interocular groove arched slightly backwards in middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, and combined with it slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long; without trace of a median transverse impression; punctures sparse and minute. Elytra dilated posteriorly, greatest width about twice that of prothorax; punctures moderately dense, not very large but sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow but traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda (G. E. Bryant), Cairns district (F. P. Dodd and A. M. Lea).

A short, wide species, without any close allies in Australia. The black parts are the antennae, apical three-fourths of elytra, metasternum and hind legs (except knees and coxae); the front and middle tarsi are also infuscated. The eyes are large, but, owing to the great width of the head, each is only about half the width of the interocular space. There are nine specimens under examination, but the abdomen is so shrivelled in all of them that sexual characters are not evident; on some, however, the antennae are slightly longer and stouter and the eyes slightly larger than on others, so they are probably males.

Var. Four specimens from the same localities and collectors and also with

♀.—Differs in having the head and eyes smaller, antennae shorter, elytra slightly wider, and apical segment of abdomen smaller and simple.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown); New South Wales: Illawarra (H. J. Carter), Hastings River (T. G. Sloane); Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

A very distinct species with markings unlike those of any previously described species of the Australian *Galerucides*. The dark markings on the upper surface consist of a median line on the head, five spots on the pronotum, and four series of more or less zigzag transverse markings on the elytra, one at the base, one before the middle, one at the middle, and one subapical, in addition the tips and epipleurae are dark. On the antennae the second joint is dark, the fourth has the apical half pale, the following joints are pale at the apex, but to a decreasing extent, so that only the extreme tip of the tenth is pale.

CANDEZEA BIMACULINIGRA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 51.)

♂.—Bright flavous-red; each elytron with a large, round, black spot at the apical third, tips of joints of antennae, after the third, and knees infuscated.

Head with interocular groove slightly curved. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae moderately long and rather stout, second and third joints very short, their combined length distinctly shorter than fourth. Prothorax scarcely one-fourth wider than long, sides feebly rounded, all angles subdentate; with a faint median transverse impression; punctures dense and rather minute but sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and sharply defined punctures. Apical segment of abdomen with two narrow, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost as long as the rest combined. Length, 4.5 mm.

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A very distinct species, the reddish colour is similar to that of *M. divisa* and *M. dimidiata*.

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Head wide, flat in front; interocular groove arched slightly backwards in middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, and combined with it slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long; without trace of a median transverse impression; punctures sparse and minute. Elytra dilated posteriorly, greatest width about twice that of prothorax; punctures moderately dense, not very large but sharply defined; epipleurae very narrow but traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the rest combined. Length, 3.25-4 mm.

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A short, wide species, without any close allies in Australia. The black parts are the antennae, apical three-fourths of elytra, metasternum and hind legs (except knees and coxae); the front and middle tarsi are also infuscated. The eyes are large, but, owing to the great width of the head, each is only about half the width of the interocular space. There are nine specimens under examination, but the abdomen is so shrivelled in all of them that sexual characters are not evident; on some, however, the antennae are slightly longer and stouter and the eyes slightly larger than on others, so they are probably males.

Var. Four specimens from the same localities and collectors and also with

the abdomen shrivelled, evidently belong to this species, but differ from typical specimens in having the elytra and abdomen entirely black.

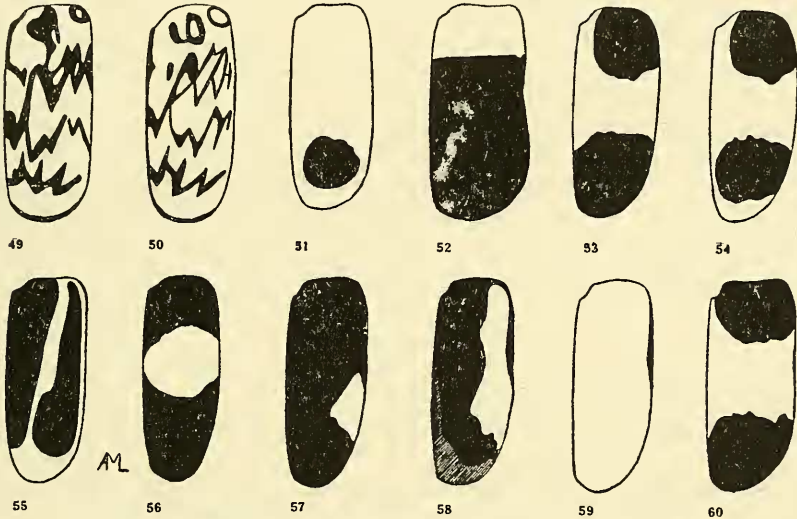
CANDEZEA DECIPIENS, n.sp.

♀.—Flavous; elytra black, metasternum and antennae after the third joint more or less infuscated.

Head with interocular groove arched feebly backwards in middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, the two combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, hind angles rather strongly armed; without median transverse impression; punctures dense, small and sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures somewhat larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae but traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one half longer than the rest combined. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd).

At first glance quite an ordinary looking species of *Monolepta*, but when



Text-figs. 49-60. Elytral Patterns of species of *Candezea*.

49-50. *C. ziczac* Lea. 51. *C. bimaculinigra* Lea. 52. *C. lata* Lea. 53-54. *C. tetrasticta* Lea. 55. *C. distincta* Lea. 56. *C. maculipennis* Lea. 57-59. *C. sculptipennis* Lea. 60. *C. melanocera* Lea.

laid on its back the epipleurae are narrowly traceable to the suture itself. From the described variety of the preceding species it differs in being thinner, antennae much thinner, hind tarsi longer, and scutellum, abdomen and all the femora pale. In general appearance the type is like an enlarged specimen of *Monolepta soror*, but the epipleurae are longer, the prothorax is without a median impression, the antennae are longer and paler, and the abdomen is entirely pale; from *M. abaceta* it also differs in being larger and in the epipleurae and abdomen; it is about the size of *M. pallidicollis*, but the head is pale, and antennae thinner, with the third joint decidedly longer in proportion. It is certainly congeneric with *M. ordinaria*, whose epipleurae, when examined from below or from the sides, may be seen to extend to the suture, although very narrow beyond the hind coxae (they were

the abdomen shrivelled, evidently belong to this species, but differ from typical specimens in having the elytra and abdomen entirely black.

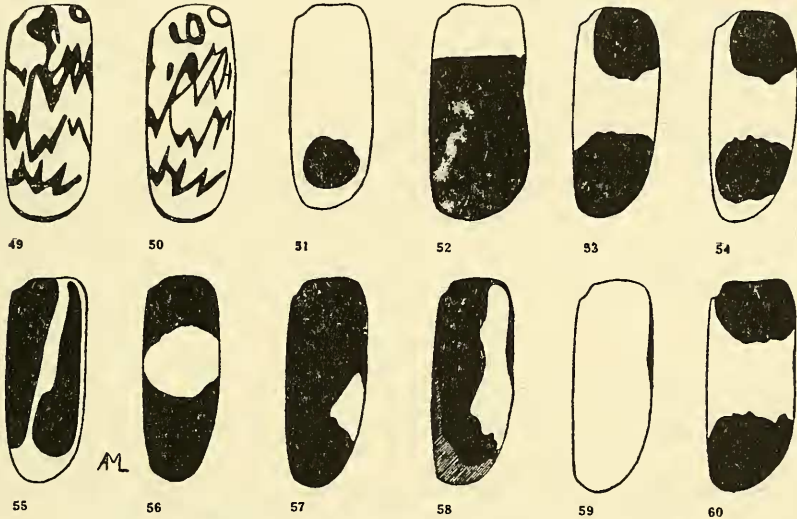
CANDEZEA DECIPIENS, n.sp.

♀.—Flavous; elytra black, metasternum and antennae after the third joint more or less infuscated.

Head with interocular groove arched feebly backwards in middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, the two combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, hind angles rather strongly armed; without median transverse impression; punctures dense, small and sharply defined. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures somewhat larger than on prothorax; epipleurae very narrow at hind coxae but traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi about one half longer than the rest combined. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd).

At first glance quite an ordinary looking species of *Monolepta*, but when



Text-figs. 49-60. Elytral Patterns of species of *Candezea*.

49-50. *C. ziczac* Lea. 51. *C. bimaculinigra* Lea. 52. *C. lata* Lea. 53-54. *C. tetrasticta* Lea. 55. *C. distincta* Lea. 56. *C. maculipennis* Lea. 57-59. *C. sculptipennis* Lea. 60. *C. melanocera* Lea.

laid on its back the epipleurae are narrowly traceable to the suture itself. From the described variety of the preceding species it differs in being thinner, antennae much thinner, hind tarsi longer, and scutellum, abdomen and all the femora pale. In general appearance the type is like an enlarged specimen of *Monolepta soror*, but the epipleurae are longer, the prothorax is without a median impression, the antennae are longer and paler, and the abdomen is entirely pale; from *M. abaceta* it also differs in being larger and in the epipleurae and abdomen; it is about the size of *M. pallidicollis*, but the head is pale, and antennae thinner, with the third joint decidedly longer in proportion. It is certainly congeneric with *M. ordinaria*, whose epipleurae, when examined from below or from the sides, may be seen to extend to the suture, although very narrow beyond the hind coxae (they were

described by Blackburn as "*pone medium obsoletis*"), but it differs from that species in having the eyes more frontal, the antennae longer and thinner, prothorax without median impression, and abdomen pale. I do not propose the transfer of *M. ordinaria* to *Candezea*, however, in view of the slight value of the latter genus.

CANDEZEA TETRASTICTA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 53, 54.)

♂.—Flavous; elytra reddish, with four black spots, inner margins of elytral epipleurae, extreme basal of hind tarsi, and antennae, after the third joint, black.

Head with interocular groove narrow and slightly curved, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae moderately long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, the two combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles dentate; median transverse impression feeble towards sides, still more feeble in middle; punctures irregular but usually sharply defined. Elytra subelliptic; with dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size; epipleurae very narrow beyond hind coxae, but traceable to suture. Apical segment of abdomen with two longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi about half as long again as the rest combined. Length, 5-5.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having slightly smaller head and eyes, shorter antennae, slightly wider elytra and apical segment of abdomen smaller and simple.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (G. F. Hill, No. 206 and W. K. Hunt).

Generically distinct from *Aulacophora hilaris*, but with very similar elytral spots. On each elytron there is a large humeral spot extending to the basal third on the side, and to about one-fourth from the suture, the other spot is irregular on its anterior end and occupies the apical third, either entirely or leaving only the tip pale; on one specimen the two apical spots are narrowly separated at the suture, on three others they are widely conjoined there.

VAR. One male has the upper surface of the elytra entirely reddish.

CANDEZEA INERMICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂.—Flavous; elytra and antennae black, head in front of interocular groove, and legs deeply infuscated. Length, 4-5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Batchelor (G. F. Hill, No. 59).

Structurally as described in the preceding species, except that the interocular groove is slightly deeper, prothorax with sides quite straight, except for the rounding of the front angles, and the hind angles not dentate. The female differs from the male in having the head, three basal joints of antennae, and legs pale, and in the usual characters of the eyes, antennae and abdomen.

CANDEZEA DISTINCTA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 55.)

Pale flavous; antennae, most of elytra, knees, tibiae (their median parts infuscated) and parts of tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove gently curved and moderately deep. Eyes rather large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, third joint almost twice the length of second, and not much shorter than fourth. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, sides gently dilated to near apex, apex slightly incurved to middle; median transverse impression rather wide towards sides, interrupted in middle; punctures sparse and inconspicuous. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; punctures sparse, mostly small, and not sharply defined; epipleurae traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi as long as the rest combined. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

described by Blackburn as "*pone medium obsoletis*"), but it differs from that species in having the eyes more frontal, the antennae longer and thinner, prothorax without median impression, and abdomen pale. I do not propose the transfer of *M. ordinaria* to *Candezea*, however, in view of the slight value of the latter genus.

CANDEZEA TETRASTICTA, n.sp. (Text-figs. 53, 54.)

♂.—Flavous; elytra reddish, with four black spots, inner margins of elytral epipleurae, extreme basal of hind tarsi, and antennae, after the third joint, black.

Head with interocular groove narrow and slightly curved, a triangular impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae moderately long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second, the two combined slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles dentate; median transverse impression feeble towards sides, still more feeble in middle; punctures irregular but usually sharply defined. Elytra subelliptic; with dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size; epipleurae very narrow beyond hind coxae, but traceable to suture. Apical segment of abdomen with two longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi about half as long again as the rest combined. Length, 5-5.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having slightly smaller head and eyes, shorter antennae, slightly wider elytra and apical segment of abdomen smaller and simple.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (G. F. Hill, No. 206 and W. K. Hunt).

Generically distinct from *Aulacophora hilaris*, but with very similar elytral spots. On each elytron there is a large humeral spot extending to the basal third on the side, and to about one-fourth from the suture, the other spot is irregular on its anterior end and occupies the apical third, either entirely or leaving only the tip pale; on one specimen the two apical spots are narrowly separated at the suture, on three others they are widely conjoined there.

VAR. One male has the upper surface of the elytra entirely reddish.

CANDEZEA INERMICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂.—Flavous; elytra and antennae black, head in front of interocular groove, and legs deeply infuscated. Length, 4-5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Batchelor (G. F. Hill, No. 59).

Structurally as described in the preceding species, except that the interocular groove is slightly deeper, prothorax with sides quite straight, except for the rounding of the front angles, and the hind angles not dentate. The female differs from the male in having the head, three basal joints of antennae, and legs pale, and in the usual characters of the eyes, antennae and abdomen.

CANDEZEA DISTINCTA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 55.)

Pale flavous; antennae, most of elytra, knees, tibiae (their median parts infuscated) and parts of tarsi black.

Head with interocular groove gently curved and moderately deep. Eyes rather large and prominent. Antennae long and thin, third joint almost twice the length of second, and not much shorter than fourth. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, sides gently dilated to near apex, apex slightly incurved to middle; median transverse impression rather wide towards sides, interrupted in middle; punctures sparse and inconspicuous. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; punctures sparse, mostly small, and not sharply defined; epipleurae traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi as long as the rest combined. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

The black parts of the elytra are in three divisions: one occupying the median two-thirds at the base, and gradually narrowed posteriorly to terminate suddenly near the apex, and one commencing rather narrowly on each shoulder and dilated posteriorly to terminate level with the sutural vitta; as a result the elytra have three black vittae and four pale ones, but the pale marginal ones are conspicuous only from the sides. In a good light the base of most of the antennal joints may be seen to be obscurely reddish; the comparatively long third one is aberrant in the allied genera. The epipleurae are distinct to well beyond the second segment of abdomen, and are narrowly traceable to the suture itself. The type is probably a male, but the tip of its abdomen is shrivelled.

CANDEZEA MACULIPENNIS, n.sp. (Text-fig. 56.)

♂.—Blood-red; elytra purplish-brown, somewhat paler about apex, a large antemedian flavous spot on each, the two combined to form a conspicuous fascia; antennae black, three basal joints more or less obscurely reddish, legs flavous, tibiae and tarsi partly or entirely black or infuscated.

Head rather small, interocular groove deep and straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae thin, passing tips of elytra, second and third joints very short, combined not half the length of fourth. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, sides feebly decreasing in width to apex; a shallow depression towards each side representing the median transverse impression; punctures dense, small and rugose. Elytra subelliptic, rather strongly convex; faintly shagreened and with rather dense subrugose punctures; epipleurae traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having somewhat smaller eyes, antennae not quite extending to tips of elytra, the second and third joints longer, combined being slightly more than half the length of fourth, elytra slightly larger, and abdomen simple.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea); New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron).

An isolated species. The abdomen of the male is curious and is alike on four specimens, although probably somewhat shrivelled, the middle of the four basal segments is flat and densely clothed, the sides rapidly sloping to the margins, the third and fourth are strongly incurved to the middle, the fifth is depressed below the others, has a shallow depression on each side, and a narrow groove on each side of the flat median third. The epipleurae are fairly distinct to the third abdominal segment, and narrowly traceable to the suture; the flavous parts of elytra have a speckled appearance owing to "waterlogging" of the punctures.

CANDEZEA AVICENNIAE, n.sp.

♂.—Dull reddish-brown; muzzle, under surface, legs, antennae, and a spot on each elytron, of a rather dingy flavous.

Head with interocular groove shallow, traversed by a shallow median line, which terminates shortly in front of its middle, but is continuous to base; with fairly dense, but not sharp punctures. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae moderately long and thin, second and third joints combined almost the length of fourth. Prothorax slightly more than once and one half as wide as long, sides gently rounded in middle, all angles armed; a rather shallow median line, and a fairly wide transverse median impression, both rugose; punctures slightly larger than on head. Elytra feebly dilated in middle; punctures fairly dense, of moderate size, and mostly sharply defined; with faint traces of striation; epi-

The black parts of the elytra are in three divisions: one occupying the median two-thirds at the base, and gradually narrowed posteriorly to terminate suddenly near the apex, and one commencing rather narrowly on each shoulder and dilated posteriorly to terminate level with the sutural vitta; as a result the elytra have three black vittae and four pale ones, but the pale marginal ones are conspicuous only from the sides. In a good light the base of most of the antennal joints may be seen to be obscurely reddish; the comparatively long third one is aberrant in the allied genera. The epipleurae are distinct to well beyond the second segment of abdomen, and are narrowly traceable to the suture itself. The type is probably a male, but the tip of its abdomen is shrivelled.

CANDEZEA MACULIPENNIS, n.sp. (Text-fig. 56.)

♂.—Blood-red; elytra purplish-brown, somewhat paler about apex, a large antemedian flavous spot on each, the two combined to form a conspicuous fascia; antennae black, three basal joints more or less obscurely reddish, legs flavous, tibiae and tarsi partly or entirely black or infuscated.

Head rather small, interocular groove deep and straight, a narrow impression in front of its middle. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae thin, passing tips of elytra, second and third joints very short, combined not half the length of fourth. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, sides feebly decreasing in width to apex; a shallow depression towards each side representing the median transverse impression; punctures dense, small and rugose. Elytra subelliptic, rather strongly convex; faintly shagreened and with rather dense subrugose punctures; epipleurae traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi almost twice as long as the rest combined. Length, 4.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having somewhat smaller eyes, antennae not quite extending to tips of elytra, the second and third joints longer, combined being slightly more than half the length of fourth, elytra slightly larger, and abdomen simple.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea); New South Wales: Dorriggo (W. Heron).

An isolated species. The abdomen of the male is curious and is alike on four specimens, although probably somewhat shrivelled, the middle of the four basal segments is flat and densely clothed, the sides rapidly sloping to the margins, the third and fourth are strongly incurved to the middle, the fifth is depressed below the others, has a shallow depression on each side, and a narrow groove on each side of the flat median third. The epipleurae are fairly distinct to the third abdominal segment, and narrowly traceable to the suture; the flavous parts of elytra have a speckled appearance owing to "waterlogging" of the punctures.

CANDEZEA AVICENNIAE, n.sp.

♂.—Dull reddish-brown; muzzle, under surface, legs, antennae, and a spot on each elytron, of a rather dingy flavous.

Head with interocular groove shallow, traversed by a shallow median line, which terminates shortly in front of its middle, but is continuous to base; with fairly dense, but not sharp punctures. Eyes large and prominent. Antennae moderately long and thin, second and third joints combined almost the length of fourth. Prothorax slightly more than once and one half as wide as long, sides gently rounded in middle, all angles armed; a rather shallow median line, and a fairly wide transverse median impression, both rugose; punctures slightly larger than on head. Elytra feebly dilated in middle; punctures fairly dense, of moderate size, and mostly sharply defined; with faint traces of striation; epi-

pleurae very narrow but traceable to suture. Apical segment of abdomen large, with two deep, narrow, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 5.5-6.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having smaller head and eyes, shorter antennae, apical segment of abdomen smaller and simple, and front and middle tarsi thinner, especially the basal joint.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney and National Park, on mangroves, *Avicennia officinalis* (A. M. Lea); Queensland: Bribie Island (H. Hacker).

An unusually large species, which possibly should be referred to a new genus. The spot on each elytron is postmedian, sublateral, and about the size of an eye; the apex, suture and shoulders are also paler than the adjacent parts, but without the shades being sharply limited; the pronotum is almost black, but all its margins are sometimes narrowly pale; the tarsi and apical joints of antennae are sometimes slightly infuscated; the whole upper surface is finely shagreened. On the male each eye is almost the width of the interocular space. On the only female before me the general colour is paler than that of the male, and each shoulder is as pale as the postmedian spot and almost connected with it by a vittate extension, but its metasternum is deeply infuscated. The specimen from Bribie Island is mostly reddish, with a fairly large blackish patch, and the pale spot on each elytron sharply defined.

CANDEZEA SCULPTIPENNIS, n.sp. (Text-figs. 57-59.)

♂.—Flavous, most of elytra and under surface dark reddish-brown.

Head with interocular groove curved and moderately deep, a shallow impression in front of and another behind its middle. Eyes large and prominent, each the width of the interocular space. Antennae moderately long, second and third joints combined the length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded in middle, all angles subdentate; a depression towards each side representing the median transverse impression; punctures fairly dense and rather small. Elytra oblong-elliptic; punctures fairly dense but mostly rugose; a compound longitudinal depression on each; epipleurae very narrow but traceable almost to suture. Apical segment of abdomen large, an almost square apical depression, bounded on each side by a narrow, deep impression. Basal joint of hind tarsi distinctly longer than the rest combined. Length, 5.75-6 mm.

♀.—Differs in having slightly smaller head and eyes, shorter and thinner antennae, somewhat larger punctures, and simple elytra and abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (E. Allen, H. Hacker, No. 65, and A. M. Lea).

Nearer the preceding than any previously described species, but more faintly shagreened, differently coloured, with smaller punctures, thinner antennae, prothoracic impressions different, and the male with curious elytra; the depression on each commences near the base, and extends along the middle for about the length of the metasternum, it is in three sections: a shallow almost circular opaque impression at each end, and a treble impression consisting of two outer opaque parts each about half the size of the terminal ones, and a deeper, shining, elliptic inner one. On the only male under examination each elytron has a lateral, postmedian, subtriangular whitish spot, about half the size of the prothorax, the suture and tips are paler than the adjacent parts but not flavous; on one female the lateromedian spot is much the same, but there is an adjacent vitta near it extending to the shoulder; on a second female there is a whitish irregular patch on each

pleurae very narrow but traceable to suture. Apical segment of abdomen large, with two deep, narrow, longitudinal impressions. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 5.5-6.5 mm.

♀.—Differs in having smaller head and eyes, shorter antennae, apical segment of abdomen smaller and simple, and front and middle tarsi thinner, especially the basal joint.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney and National Park, on mangroves, *Avicennia officinalis* (A. M. Lea); Queensland: Bribie Island (H. Hacker).

An unusually large species, which possibly should be referred to a new genus. The spot on each elytron is postmedian, sublateral, and about the size of an eye; the apex, suture and shoulders are also paler than the adjacent parts, but without the shades being sharply limited; the pronotum is almost black, but all its margins are sometimes narrowly pale; the tarsi and apical joints of antennae are sometimes slightly infuscated; the whole upper surface is finely shagreened. On the male each eye is almost the width of the interocular space. On the only female before me the general colour is paler than that of the male, and each shoulder is as pale as the postmedian spot and almost connected with it by a vittate extension, but its metasternum is deeply infuscated. The specimen from Bribie Island is mostly reddish, with a fairly large blackish patch, and the pale spot on each elytron sharply defined.

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Head with interocular groove curved and moderately deep, a shallow impression in front of and another behind its middle. Eyes large and prominent, each the width of the interocular space. Antennae moderately long, second and third joints combined the length of fourth. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded in middle, all angles subdentate; a depression towards each side representing the median transverse impression; punctures fairly dense and rather small. Elytra oblong-elliptic; punctures fairly dense but mostly rugose; a compound longitudinal depression on each; epipleurae very narrow but traceable almost to suture. Apical segment of abdomen large, an almost square apical depression, bounded on each side by a narrow, deep impression. Basal joint of hind tarsi distinctly longer than the rest combined. Length, 5.75-6 mm.

♀.—Differs in having slightly smaller head and eyes, shorter and thinner antennae, somewhat larger punctures, and simple elytra and abdomen.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns district (E. Allen, H. Hacker, No. 65, and A. M. Lea).

Nearer the preceding than any previously described species, but more faintly shagreened, differently coloured, with smaller punctures, thinner antennae, prothoracic impressions different, and the male with curious elytra; the depression on each commences near the base, and extends along the middle for about the length of the metasternum, it is in three sections: a shallow almost circular opaque impression at each end, and a treble impression consisting of two outer opaque parts each about half the size of the terminal ones, and a deeper, shining, elliptic inner one. On the only male under examination each elytron has a lateral, postmedian, subtriangular whitish spot, about half the size of the prothorax, the suture and tips are paler than the adjacent parts but not flavous; on one female the lateromedian spot is much the same, but there is an adjacent vitta near it extending to the shoulder; on a second female there is a whitish irregular patch on each

side from the shoulder to near the apex; on two other females the elytra are pale, except for a narrow lateral strip on each side, about the length of the metasternum.

CANDEZEA MELANOCERA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 60.)

Flavous; head, antennae, basal fourth (suture excepted) and apical two-fifths of elytra, tarsi, middle and hind tibiae, and apical segment of abdomen black.

Head with a narrow straight groove connecting the hind edges of eyes. Eyes large and prominent, each about as wide as the interocular space. Antennae long, passing apex of elytra, second joint very short, third not much shorter than fourth, fifth wider, sixth and seventh still wider and densely clothed, the following joints slightly shorter and notably thinner. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression very feeble; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures minute and somewhat rugose; epipleurae narrowly traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (G. E. Bryant).

An aberrant species. The apical segment of the abdomen is without longitudinal impressions, so the type may be a female, despite the conspicuously wide median joints of its antennae. The markings are much like those of *C. tetrasticta* but are more extended, so that it would be fair to consider the elytra as black with a wide, pale, submedian fascia, narrowly extended along the suture both in front and behind.

side from the shoulder to near the apex; on two other females the elytra are pale, except for a narrow lateral strip on each side, about the length of the metasternum.

CANDEZEA MELANOCERA, n.sp. (Text-fig. 60.)

Flavous; head, antennae, basal fourth (suture excepted) and apical two-fifths of elytra, tarsi, middle and hind tibiae, and apical segment of abdomen black.

Head with a narrow straight groove connecting the hind edges of eyes. Eyes large and prominent, each about as wide as the interocular space. Antennae long, passing apex of elytra, second joint very short, third not much shorter than fourth, fifth wider, sixth and seventh still wider and densely clothed, the following joints slightly shorter and notably thinner. Prothorax almost twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, hind angles subdentate; median transverse impression very feeble; punctures inconspicuous. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; punctures minute and somewhat rugose; epipleurae narrowly traceable to suture. Basal joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than the rest combined. Length, 4 mm.

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